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K E Y

TO THE QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN
WEST'S ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

AND

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR BEGINNERS.

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BY

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THROUGHOUT the following pages I am indebted to Professor Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* for the derivation of words, and to the *Century Dictionary* for many of the quotations illustrating their use. I have also consulted the text-books of other writers on English Grammar, especially those by Mr Nesfield and the late Mr Mason.

A. S. W.

EALING,

January 1st, 1901.

KEY

TO QUESTIONS IN

THE ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

* * * The references are to pages and sections of *The Elements of English Grammar*.

CHAPTER II. P. 19.

1. *Castra*, Chester, Chesterfield, Manchester, Lancaster, Leicester; *colonia*, Lincoln, Colchester; *fossa*, Fosdyke, Fossebridge; *portus*, Portsmouth, Devonport; *strata*, Stratford, Streatham; *vallum*, Walton.

2. Frail, fragile; penance, penitence; sure, secure; poor, pauper; ransom, redemption.

3. Private (Lat. *privatus*), regal (Lat. *regalis*), history (Lat. *historia*, Gk. *ιστορία*), blaspheme (through Lat. from Gk. *βλασφημεῖν*). See p. 13.

4. Declare, glory, firmament, language, voice, line, tabernacle, chamber, rejoiceth, circuit, perfect, converting, testimony, sure, simple, statutes, rejoicing, commandment, pure (the prefix *en-* in *enlightening* is Fr. from L. *in*), enduring, judgments, desired, fine, servant, keeping (?), reward, errors, secret, faults, keep (?), servant, presumptuous, dominion, innocent, transgression, meditation, acceptable, redeemer.

5. See pp. 10—14, §§ 15—19.

6. Spreading out, putting together, laughable, strength, sinking, go away, sin, height, likelihood, good.

7. (1) Latin: (2) Keltic.

Modern Frisian (still spoken in Friesland, Holstein and Schleswig) is most nearly allied to English. Other kindred Low German languages or dialects are Dutch, Flemish (spoken in Flanders), and Plattdeutsch.

8. *Car*, Keltic; *caster*, Latin; *by*, Danish; *coln*, Latin.

9. See note in text.

10. The old man trusts wholly to finding the right path slowly and getting forward step by step. The youth reckons on making his way by mother wit, strength, and headlong haste. The old man worships forethought. The youth gives himself up to daring and luck. Old men look with anger on the recklessness of youth, and youth looks down upon the wariness of old men.

11. (1) Under the head of conquest, mention should be made of Danish influence (p. 18, § 22) and of Norman-French influence (pp. 11—13, § 17).

(2) Examples of words introduced through commercial intercourse may be found as early as the Latin of the Second Period (p. 11, § 16), but are naturally most numerous in Modern English, from A.D. 1500 onwards. Our vocabulary has been enlarged by borrowings from most nations with which we have had commercial or political relations (p. 19, § 23).

(3) Of the words which we owe to literary influence,—words borrowed from books,—most numerous examples occur in the Latin of the Fourth Period (p. 13, § 18). Many words of book-Latin were introduced also during the period between the Norman Conquest and the Revival of Letters, as Latin was the language of the learned professions. So too before the age of Chaucer (died A.D. 1400) many words had been borrowed from literary French. Since the Revival of Letters large numbers of Greek words have entered our language direct from ancient Greek (p. 17, § 21). The study of Italian literature (A.D. 1550 to 1650) resulted in the introduction of several Italian words.

12. For the main constituents of the English language see Chapter II. pp. 9—19. The presence of these elements is readily accounted for by the series of historical events summarised on pp. 7—8, § 12.

13. (1) Keltic (p. 2, § 3). During the latter part of the Roman occupation (2) Latin also was in use in the neighbourhood of Roman military stations and in the services of the Christian Church.

For the relationship of these languages to English see the Table, p. 29.

14. *Avon*, see Q. 9, note in text, p. 20. *Chester*, p. 10, § 15. *Grimby*, p. 18, § 22. *Cloister*, from Old French *cloistre*, Lat. *claustrum*, lit. 'enclosure,' one of the ecclesiastical words which we owe to the Norman-French (Latin of the Third, not the Second Period). *Cherry*, from O. Fr. *cerise*, Lat. *cerasus*, said to be derived from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, where the cherry-tree was native. The final *s* was dropped under the mistaken notion that it was a plural inflexion. *Beef*, p. 13, § 17. *Potion*, *poison*, doublets of Lat. *potionem*: cf. p. 13, § 18.

15. Keltic, p. 9, § 14; Scandinavian, p. 18, § 22.

16. Chapter II. *passim*; e.g. p. 19, § 23.

17. *English*—meanwhile, the, great, arose, he, strengthened, with:
Latin (directly or through *French*)—fabric, gradually, revised,
erased, indefatigable, industry:

Greek (through *French* or *Latin*)—rhetorical, emphasized.

18. *Priest*, Lat. *preshyter* from Gk. *πρεσβύτερος*, 'an elder': Latin of Second Period, p. 11, § 16. *Bard*, a word of Keltic origin, borrowed from Welsh. *Fealty*, p. 13, § 18. *Punkah*, Hindustani: English occupation of India.

19. Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre. GRAY.

20. See p. 12, § 17.

21. We mean that it conforms to English usages as regards inflexion and pronunciation. We may describe as 'imperfectly naturalised,'

(1) Nouns which retain foreign plural forms, e.g. *datum*, *radius*, *appendix*, *phenomenon*, *beau*, *dilettante*.

(2) Words which retain their foreign pronunciation, e.g. *vase*, *ballet*, *police*, *clique*, *quinine*, *mauve*, *reservoir*, *hauteur*, *crayon*, *mirage*, *bouquet*, *corps*, *trio*.

22. Frequently by making words from Greek elements (p. 17, § 21) especially for scientific purposes: e.g. *theosophy*, *agnostic*, *protoplasm*, *abiogenesis*. From Latin also we have continued to borrow since the Revival of Letters: e.g. *evolution*, *cooperate*, *apiculture*, *expansion*. In some cases hybrids have needlessly been formed: e.g. *socialism*, *bicycle*, *autocar*. Names of men have sometimes furnished us with the words we need: e.g. *macadamize*, *mackintosh*, *mesmerism*, *ohm*, *dahlia*, *boycott*, and of places, e.g. *etna*, *hock*, *paramatta*.

23. See Chapter II. *passim*. Reference to the passage in Q. 10 will show the difficulty of expressing abstract ideas in words of English origin.

CHAPTER V. P. 52.

1. *Ā*, surd, mute, guttural: *d*, sonant, mute, dental: *z*, sonant, spirant, dental: *f*, surd, spirant, labial: *th* (in *thin*), surd, spirant, dental: *th* (in *thine*), sonant, spirant, dental: *m*, sonant, (liquid), labial (and nasal).

2. Tags, dogs, staves, sods, slabs, jumped, crashed, stopped, flocked. See p. 49, § 54 (1).

3. The following words illustrate the tendency of guttural sounds to be softened or to disappear altogether; *enough*, softening of initial *g*: *I* and *way*, disappearance of final guttural: *rain*, disappearance of medial guttural. In *morrow*, Old Eng. *morwen*, the guttural of the still older Eng. form *morgen* has been softened to *w*. See p. 50, § 54 (2), i.

The following words have suffered the loss of a letter or syllable at the beginning (called Aphaeresis): *lord* (the initial *h*), *story*, *spite*, *uncle*, *dropsy*. A syllable from the interior of the word has dropped out (called Syncope) in *lord*, *peril*, *sexton*, *city*, *priest*. The loss of a final syllable (called Apocope) is exemplified by the words *uncle*, *miss*. In *petty*, the final *t* of *petit*, not being sounded, ceased to be written. See p. 50 (2), i.

Substitution of consonants is seen in the pairs *warden* and *guardian*, *warrant* and *guarantee*, English *w* appearing as French *gu*: compare *war*, *guerre*, *William*, *Guillaume*.

The *d* in *thunder* and *gender* is excrescent, *i.e.* it forms no part of the root of either word, but has crept in. A similar explanation applies to the *b* of *tremble* and the *z* of *citizen*. See p. 50 (2), ii.

The following words exemplify Umlaut: *linger*, *elder*, *vanity*, *kitchen*. See p. 50 (3).

Metathesis is shown in *frith*, *Brummagem*. See p. 51 (4).

4. The place of the accent distinguishes their part of speech. Thus, *affix*, noun, *affix*, verb; *contest*, n., *contést*, vb.; *fréquent*, adj., *fréquént*, vb.; *Augúst*, n., *augúst*, adj.; *tórmént*, n., *tormént*, vb.; *réfúse*, n., *refúse*, vb.; *cómpact*, n., *compáct*, adj.; *désert*, n., *desért*, vb.; also n., 'that which is deserved,' especially in plur.; *cónjüre*, vb., 'to juggle,' *conjítre*, vb., 'to entreat'; *cóllect*, n., 'a prayer,' *colléct*, vb.; *minute*, n., *minúte*, adj.; *inválid*, adj., *invalid*, n.

5. *Bóndage*, *advértisement*, *bálcony*, *míschievous*, *academy*, *cóntrary*. See p. 51 (5). When we meet with a word in a line of verse, we can point out the syllable on which the accent fell: *e.g.*

'And every one threw forth reproaches rife

Of his *míschievous* deeds.' SPENSER, *F. Q.* III. vi. 14.

'Our wills and fates do so *contráry* run.'

SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet*, III. ii. 221.

6. See p. 48, § 53. Superfluous letters in example are *x* (fox), *q* (quickly), *c* (city).

7. For sounds represented by letter *a* see p. 58, § 59 (2).

8. True diphthongs appear in *noise*, *new*, *now*, *found*, *eye*. The vowel sounds of *pain* and *yeo-* in *yeoman* are also diphthongal in standard modern English: see remarks on *fate* and *foe*, p. 47.

9. *Canon*, a rule of ecclesiastical doctrine, a church dignitary; *cannon*, a big gun; *transport*, noun; *transport*, vb.: *accent*, n.; *accént*, vb.: *dissent*, n. and vb., the holding of (or to hold) a different opinion; *descent*, going down: *ingenious*, skilful; *ingenuous*, frank: *désert*, a wilderness; *desért*, n., merit (usually in plural), vb., to abandon; *dessert*, the last course of fruits at dinner: *virtue*, moral goodness; *vertu*, in the phrase 'articles of vertu,' *i.e.* objects interesting to people of artistic taste, *e.g.* gems, medals, carving, &c.: *expert*, n., a person of special knowledge of a subject; *expért*, adj., trained: *siúpine*, n., the verbal noun in Latin; *supíne*, adj., listless.

10. To the examples given on p. 13, add:—appreciate, appraise; extraneous, strange; gaud, joy; lection, lesson; potent, puissant; predicate, preach; private, privy; provident, prudent; provide, purvey; separate, sever; secure, sure. The following words are instances of doublets which have arisen from letter changes of various kinds:—attach, attack; adamant, diamond; cavalry, chivalry; church, kirk; dell, dale; esquire, squire; fancy, fantasy; gabble, jabber; granary, garner; hospital, hostel, hotel; human, humane; innocuous, innoxious; jealous, zealous; mister, master; parson, person; reward, regard; scandal, slander; skirmish, scrimmage; task, tax; treachery, trickery; vocal, vowel.

11. *Hawl* (*fawn*), *yeast* (*feet*), *obey* (*fatal*), *guard* (*father*), *margarine* (*father*, *attend*, *feet*), *tough* (*putty*), *guild* (*pít*), *said* (*pet*), *staid* (*fatal*), *feast* (*feet*), *earth* (*fur*), *pour* (*foeman*), *tour* (*fool*), *busy* (*pít*, *pít*), *heifer* (*pet*), *sew* (*foeman*), *fern* (*fur*), *hood* (*put*), *flood* (*putty*), *pretty* (*pít*), *what* (*pot*), *leopard* (*pet*), *gaol* (*fatal*), *heir* (*fairy*), *dove* (*putty*), *wool* (*put*), *bouquet* (*put*, *fatal*), *any* (*pet*), *people* (*feet*), *gamboge* (*pat*, *fool*), *canvas* (*pat*, *attend*), *martyr* (*father*, *attend*), *syrup* (*pít*, *attend*), *furlough* (*fur*, *foeman*), *deter* (*pet*, *fur*), *brewer* (*fool*, *attend*), *widow* (*pít*, *pillow*), *reality* (*feet*, *pat*, *pít*, *pít*), *aunt* (*father*), *sauce* (*fawn*), *abate* (*attend*, *fatal*), *oppress* (*pillow*, *pet*), *machinery* (*attend*, *feet*, *attend*), *mischievous* (*pít*, *pít*, *putty*), *attack* (*attend*, *pat*), *foreign* (*pot*, *pít*), *proclamation* (*pot*, *attend*, *fatal*, *attend*), *professor* (*pillow*, *pet*, *attend*), *company* (*putty*, *attend*, *pít*), *influenza* (*pít*, *pet*, *attend*).

CHAPTER VI. P. 60.

1. See p. 33, § 36 and note to Q. 1 in text.

2. *Fít*, *fír*, *fine*, *machine*.—But, *put*, *rule*, *fur*, *use*.—Fiend, friend, die, mischief.—Quantity, nation.—Ache, much, machine, loch.

3. Ball, hawk, frost, trough, *ought*, broad.—Want, fault, knowledge.—Just, plunge, soldier, Greenwich.—His, scissors, zeal, czar, business.—Miss, sense, schism, sword, psalm, fasten, city, dance.

4. Psalm, ptarmigan, phthisis, pneumatic, receipt.—Lamb, limb, climb, tomb, thumb, bdellium.—Sigh, weigh, plough, though, through, caught, thought, might, Hugh.—Listen, whistle, soften.—Could, would, should, folk, walk, calm, calf.

5. (1) Day (A.S. *dæg*), only (A.S. *ánlic*), barley (A.S. *bærlic*), sorrow (A.S. *sorge*), way (A.S. *weg*), bridge (A.S. *brycg*), eye (A.S. *edgē*).

(2) murder (A.S. *morthor*: the English form *murther* has only recently become obsolete), could (A.S. *cithē*: cf. uncouth), fiddle (A.S. *fithelē*), Bedlam (corruption of Bethlehem, the hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem in London), burden (the form *burthen* still survives).

(3) Loss of letters at the beginning (Aphaeresis): spy (espy), strange (estrangle, Lat. *extraneum*), squire (esquire), ticket (cf. etiquette), van (caravan), van-guard (Fr. *avant-garde*), ostler (hostler, the keeper of a hostel or inn).

Loss of letters from the interior (Syncope): head (A.S. *heafod*), crown (Lat. *corona*), parrot (Fr. *perroquet*), woman (A.S. *wifman*), fortnight (for fourteen-night), sennight (for seven-night), venom (Lat. *venenum*, poison), idolatry (for *idolo-latry*, Gk. *εἰδωλολατρεία*, service to idols).

Loss of letters at the end (Apocope): riches (Fr. *richesse*), canter (for Canterbury gallop, the pace of the pilgrims riding to the shrine of St Thomas), page (Lat. *pagina*, a written page), pill (Lat. *pilula*, a little ball).

For other examples refer to p. 10 of the Key, Q. 3.

(4) Insertion of *b*: humble (cf. Lat. *humilis*), number (cf. Lat. *numerus*), chamber (cf. Lat. *camera*), slumber (A.S. *sluma*, cf. Ger. *schlummern*), also in limb, thumb, crumb, numb (A.S. *lim*, *thuma*, *cruma*, *numen*, pp. of *niman*).

Insertion of *d*: thunder (A.S. *thunor*, cf. Ger. *donner*, Lat. *tonare*), gender (Fr. *genre*, Lat. *genere*, abl. of *genus*), sound (Fr. *son*, cf. Lat. *sonus*), riband (ribbon), jaundice (Fr. *jaunisse*), kindred (for *kin-red*, where *-red* is a suffix, as in *hat-red*).

See p. 50, § 54 (2), ii.

6. *Doubt* and *debt*, coming from French *doute*, *dette*, were formerly spelt without the *b*, which was pedantically inserted at the Revival of Letters to show their connexion with Lat. *dubitare*, *debere*. The *p* in *receipt* (Lat. *receptum*, but Fr. *recette*) should have been dropped, as in *deceit*, *conceit*. *Hymn*, *chronicle*, *psalm* follow the spelling of Greek originals (ὕμνος, χρονικά, ‘annals,’ ψαλμός). *Hour* retains the *h* of Latin

hora. *Viscount*, originally Lat. *vice*, in place of, *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a count: the *s* in *vis-* (*vice-*) is no longer sounded and in French *vicomte* is no longer written. *Know*, A.S. *cniðwan*: cf. Gk. γι-γνώσκειν.

Further examples will be found in the answer to Q. 4 (Key, p. 12). *Phthisis* and *pneumatic* are spelt in accordance with their Greek originals. The initial *p* in *ptarmigan* (Gaelic *tarmachan*) may have been added from a mistaken notion that the word was derived from the Greek.

Add the following illustrations:—answer (A.S. *and-*, against, *sverian*, speak, swear), knife (A.S. *cnif*, cf. Fr. *canif*), knave (cf. Ger. *knabe*), who (A.S. *hwá*, cf. Ger. *wer*), whole (cognate with *hale*, the *w* being a modern addition), write (A.S. *wítan*), wrong (connected with *wring*, to wrest, pervert), condemn, sign, deign (cf. Lat. *dignus*), indict, heir (cf. Lat. *heres*), foreign (Low Lat. *foraneus*, from *foras*, out of doors; *g* wrongly inserted), science, scythe (A.S. *sithe*; *c* inserted at Revival of Letters as if of classical extraction), scissors (not from Lat. *scindere* but Fr. *cisaires*, shears), schism (Gk. σχίσμα), posthumous (Lat. *postumus*, the latest-born; *h* absurdly inserted as if from *post humum*, 'after the father is in the ground'), isle (Lat. *insula*), island (A.S. *igland*; *s* inserted from *isle* with which *island* has no etymological connexion), hau/boy (Fr. *haut bois* high wood, a wooden musical instrument with a high tone), jeopardy (Fr. *jeu parti*, a divided game, i.e. with equal chances, hence, risk), colonel (through Fr. from Ital. *colonello*, lit. a little column, Lat. *columna*), mnemonics (Gk. μνημονικά), physiognomy (ultimately Gk. φύσις, nature, γνῶμων, an interpreter).

7. (1) Diphthongal *i* (*fine*), *u* (*tune*), *x* (*box*).
- (2) *th* (*thin*), *th* (*thine*), *sh* (*shine*), *ch* (*chasm*), *oa* (*foam*), *ough* (*though*), *wr* (*wreak*), *ph* (*photograph*), *ng* (*singing*).
- (3) *f* sound: *fill*, *philosophy*, *stiff*, *laugh*, *half*:
sh sound: *shy*, *chaise*, *version*, *notion*, *ocean*, *social*, *conscience*, *schedule*.
- (4) *s* in *sin*, *raisin*—*g* in *gum*, *gem*—*x* in *box*, *exert*, *Xenophon*.
- (5) redundant letters: excrescent *b* in *limb*, *thumb*, *crumb*, *numb*: *l* in *could*.

For silent letters see answer in Key to Q. 4.

8. If we wrote *kronometer*, *fantom*, *roomatism*, the connexion of these words respectively with Greek χρόνος, φάντασμα, ῥέονα (stem ῥευματ-) would be obscured. If we wrote *vishiate*, *onour* (omitting initial *h*) their connexion with Latin *vitium*, *honor* (acc. *honorem*) would be obscured.

9. *Debt*, see answer in Key to Q. 6. In *wetter* the doubling of the consonant shows that the vowel is short. *Pair* has an *i* because it

reaches us through the Fr. *paire* although the Latin original is *par*. *Favour* and similar words from a Latin source through a French channel have *u*, e.g. *labour*, *honour*, *humour*, *odour*, the ending in French being *-eur*. Words of this class borrowed direct from Latin are written in English with *-or*, e.g. *stupor*, *tremor*, *torpor*, and there is a growing disposition to revert to the original Latin forms in other cases, writing *color*, *favor*, *humor*, as we already write *error*. *Number*, see answer in Key to Q. 5 (4). *Rhyme* should be written *rime* as in Old English. At the Revival of Letters the spelling *rhyme* was introduced, owing to a wrong notion that the word was connected with Greek *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: on the contrary it is of English origin. *Blackamoor*, i.e. *black Moor*, has a connecting particle to facilitate pronunciation. See p. 50, § 54 (2), ii.

10. Anomalies of English spelling are illustrated in § 59, p. 58.

To the examples of uncertain orthography given on p. 61, add the following:—leaped, leapt; dreamed, dreamt; show, shew; inclose, enclose; insure, ensure; labour, labor; forgo, forego, and fordo, foredo, (on which see p. 203, § 217, *for-* in English prefixes); centre, center; connection, connexion; mediæval, medieval; gaol, jail; phænomenon, phenomenon; programme, program; rhyme, rime.

11. *Medieval*, also written *mediæval*. It is a coined word from Lat. *medius*, middle, *ævum*, age. The form in *æ* is thus nearer to the original but need not be pedantically adhered to. We always write *coeval*, *equal*.

12. See p. 59, § 61.

CHAPTER VII. P. 68.

1. *Count*, 1. verb, 2. noun, 3. vb., 4. n. *Date*, 1. vb., 2. n. *Race*, 1. n., 2. n. used as adj., 3. vb. *Tender*, 1. n., 2. adj., 3. vb., 4. adj. *Spot*, 1. n., 2. n. used as adj., 3. vb. *Worth*, 1. vb., 2. adj., 3. n. *Fell*, 1. adj., 2. vb., 3. n., 4. n. or vb. (past tense of *fall*). *Light*, 1. n., 2. adj. *Alight*, 1. adv. or adj., 2. vb. *While*, 1. adverbial conjunc., 2. n., 3. vb. *Above*, 1. adj., 2. adv., 3. prep. *Outside*, 1. adj., 2. n., 3. adv. *Down*, 1. prep., 2. adj., 3. adv. *Deck*, 1. n., 2. n. used as adj., 3. vb. *Past*, 1. adv., 2. prep., 3. n., 4. adj. (from past participle). *Steam*, 1. n. used as adj., 2. n., 3. vb.

2. *Round*: adj.: I will a *round* unvarnished tale deliver.

noun: They cooked a *round* of beef.

adv.: The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.

prep.: Put a rope *round* the post.

verb: Our little life is *rounded* with a sleep.

To-morrow the ship will *round* Cape Horn.

Close: verb: *Close* the door, the shutters *close*.

The debate will *close* at six o'clock.

noun: He arrived at the *close* of day.

The dean lives in the *close*.

adj.: The air is damp, and hushed, and *close*.

adv.: Draw the curtains *close*.

Equal: adj.: My praises are *equal* to your merits.

noun: The ancients were our *equals* in valour.

verb: No other dramatist *equals* Shakespeare.

3. See p. 66, § 69, and p. 65, § 68.

4. Verbs and nouns are the most important—verbs to supply the means of making assertions, and nouns to name the things about which the assertions are made. Interjections are obviously of the least importance. Next to Interjections, Adverbs could best be spared. Instead of saying *now, here, yesterday, often, well, slowly*, we could say *at the present time, at this place, on the previous day, on many occasions, in a good style, in a slow manner*.

5. Who (*pron.*) knows (*vb.*) not (*adv.*) that (*conj.*) Truth (*noun*) is (*verb*) strong? (*adj.*)

6. *Match*: noun: I am no *match* for you in skill.

These *matches* ignite only on the box.

verb: No one can *match* him in argument.

Mangle: verb: They *mangled* the corpses.

noun: His mother keeps a *mangle*.

Pile: noun: The bridge is built on *piles*.

The cathedral is a noble *pile*.

They raised a *pile* of stones.

This velvet has a long *pile*.

verb: *Pile* the faggots.

Punch: verb: *Punch* a hole through the metal plate.

I am inclined to *punch* your head.

noun: These holes were made with a *punch*.

I gave him a *punch* in the ribs.

My horse is a stout Suffolk *punch*.

Mr Micawber made *punch* for the party.

The children enjoyed *Punch* and Judy.

Row: verb: *Row* the boat, mariners!

noun: We went for a *row* on the lake.

The soldiers stood in a *row*.

The students made a great *row* (slang).

7. *Own*: adj.: I saw it with my *own* eyes.

verb: He *owns* a large estate.

I *own* the soft impeachment.

That: pron. (demonstrative): You are no judge of *that*.

pron. (relative): The book *that* you lent me is lost.

adj.: *That* statement is untrue.

conjunc.: I am certain *that* he said so.

Quick: adj.: She was *quick* in reading character.

adv.: He returned as *quick* as thought.

noun: The field is fenced with *quick*.

Judge: noun: No man ought to be a *judge* in his own cause.

verb: It is not ours to *judge*,—far less condemn.

8. *Noun*.—He abused me behind my *back*.

Verb.—I shall *back* Cambridge in the boat race.

The train *backed* into the station.

Adverb.—The crowd were kept *back* by the police.

Adjective.—The assassin escaped by the *back* door.

CHAPTER VIII. P. 77.

1. *Island*, Com. Concr.—*Somerset House*, Prop. Concr.—*hope*, Sing. Abstr. (*e.g.* *Hope* springs eternal in the human breast), or Com. Concr. (*e.g.* Our very *hopes* belied our fears).—*a Nero* (*i.e.* a cruel sovereign like Nero) Prop. used as Com. Concr.—*fleet*, Com. Collect. Concr.—*the last Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Sing. Concr.—*truth*, Sing. Abstr. (*i.e.* trueness; *e.g.* *Truth* is the highest quality in Art), or Com. Concr. (*i.e.* true things; *e.g.* Speak the *truth*. These are fundamental *truths*).—*universe*, Sing. Concr.—*chloroform*, Com. Concr.—*friendship*, Sing. Abstr. (*e.g.* They were united in *friendship*), or Com. Concr. (*e.g.* He is a man of few *friendships*).—*nobility*, Sing. Abstr. (*i.e.* nobleness; *e.g.* True *nobility* is derived from virtue), or Com. Concr. (*i.e.* nobles; *e.g.* The king offended the *nobility*).

2. (a) August (the month), boycott, epicure, guillotine, Jacobite, negus, philippic (from the celebrated orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon), simony, dunce.

(b) Bayonet, calico, canter, damask, damson (Damascene plum), milliner, spaniel.

3. Newspapers, documents, examination papers; kinds of tea; fragments of stone; forests; the sea-shore; medicinal salts.

4. A noun is the *name* of a thing. The paper on which I am writing is a *thing*, not a name. The name *paper* is a noun.

5. Examples of Collective nouns:—nation, fleet, senate, shoal, jury, committee.

Examples of Names of Materials:—clay, wheat, snow, bread, gin, dew, arsenic, bacon.

See p. 75, §§ 76, 77.

6. Herd, library, flock, swarm, gang, nosegay or bouquet, band, choir, team, pack, parliament or senate.

7. See p. 76, § 78. (1) free-*dom*, dark-*ness*, dear-*th*, (2) wed-*lock*, grow-*th*, judg-*ment*, (3) witch-*craft*, owner-*ship*, master-*y*. See p. 77, § 80.

8. *Concrete*. Our nineteenth century is the *age* of tools.

Abstract. The tree is of unknown *age*.

Con. I gave it to a *youth*, a kind of boy.

Abs. *Youth* is the season of credulity.

Con. These statements are *fictions*, not facts.

Abs. Works of *fiction* secure a large sale.

Con. He has published a volume of bad *poetry*.

Abs. There is *poetry* and beauty in the common lives around us.

Con. Some of the *paintings* are very fine.

Abs. *Painting* is silent poetry.

Con. The *beliefs* of savages are often superstitious.

Abs. *Belief* admits of all degrees, from slight suspicion to full assurance.

Con. His son has gained a *scholarship* at Oxford.

Abs. He is a man of profound *scholarship*.

Con. The duke entertained *royalty* last week.

Abs. There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits.

9. *Charity*, 1. *Con*. 2. *Abs*. *Necessity*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Invention*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Form*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Curiosity*, 1. *Con*. 2. *Abs*. *Bravery*, *Abs*. *Life*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Time*, 1. *Con*. 2. *Con*. *Trial*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. 3. *Con*. *Hardship*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Resolution*, 1. *Con*. 2. *Abs*. *Thought*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. 3. *Abs*. *Government*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Nobility*, 1. *Con*. 2. *Abs*. *Society*, 1. *Con*. 2. *Abs*. *Reason*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*. *Passion*, 1. *Abs*. 2. *Con*.

10. (a) The noun *terror* is originally Abstract. As the name of a ship it has become a Concrete Proper noun.

(b) *nobility*, originally Abstract, has become Concrete, signifying 'noblemen.'

(c) *noise*, Abstract; *thunder*, Common Concrete; *courage*, Abstract.

11. (a) See for examples answers to Q. 8 and Q. 9 above.

(b) See p. 73, § 75, and for additional examples under first head see Q. 12 below, and under second head see Q. 2 above.

12. For some of these Proper names it is impossible to substitute Common nouns which are really equivalents. Thus in Gray's line *Cromwell* means 'one who possessed Cromwell's ability and force of character, but was guiltless of his country's blood.' Again, if we replace *Hercules* by 'strong man' and *Timon* by 'misanthrope,' we lose the force of 'second' and 'new.' By 'a second Hercules' and 'a new Timon' we mean more than 'a second strong man' or 'a new misanthrope.' Paraphrases of the following type must be employed:—'A devout believer resembling Paul in Christian faith.'—'An athlete who is a match for Hercules in strength.'—'A misanthrope in whom Timon seemed to be restored to earth.'—'A dandy suggestive of Adonis grown fat.'—'A financial strategist.'—'A mighty hunter.'—'A lyric poetess of Sappho's stamp.'—'A wise judge.' (Daniel convicted the Elders of 'false witness by their own mouth.' *History of Susannah and the Elders*, v. 45. He also detected the imposture of the priests of Bel. *History of Bel and the Dragon*.)

13. (a) Height, weariness, decency, cruelty, justice, justness, truth, gentleness, gentility, plurality, bravery, honesty, sublimity, wisdom :

(b) Enchantment, forbearance, abstinence, stealth, wedlock, girth, growth, knowledge, departure :

(c) Childhood, gluttony, hatred, horsemanship, heroism.

CHAPTER IX. P. 85.

1. Mayoress, cow-calf, murderess, milkmaid, ogress, peahen, marchioness, testatrix, czarina, sultana, vixen, countess.

2. Hart, stag, monk *or* friar, earl, landlord, buck-rabbit, abbot, traitor, margrave, bachelor, bridegroom, lad.

3. Heroine, giantess, sorceress, ewe, hind.—Drake, bullock *or* steer, gander, emperor, executor.

4. (1) Cousin, friend, fowl, child, baby, pupil, pig, spouse.

(2) See p. 82, § 86, first paragraph.

(3) See p. 84, § 89.

(4) Add—coquette, dowdy, jilt, prude, termagant.

5. Earth, Moon, Night, Nature, Justice, Liberty.

CHAPTER X. P. 92.

1. Germans, Dutchmen, Normans, stories, storeys, octavos, roofs, reefs, cuckoos, buffaloes, formulæ *and* formulas, radii, crocuses, data, axes, appendices, genera, series, virtuosi, criteria, mesdames, dilettanti.

2. Jays, journeys, difficulties, colloquies, chiefs, staffs *and* staves, quartos, dies *and* dice, cloths *and* clothes, halves, sons-in-law, Misses Williams *and* Miss Williamse.

3. Butterflies, shelves, wharfs *and* wharves, oxen, men-of-war, oases, indexes *and* indices, similes, automata, strata, foci *and* focuses, caucuses, termini, cargoes, portmanteaus.

4. See p. 90, § 93 (4). Add *copper*, pl., pence and halfpence; *force*, pl., troops; *water*, pl., medicinal springs; *return*, pl., statistics; *minute*, pl., record of proceedings at meeting; *sand*, pl., sea-shore.

5. Dynamic, optic; metaphysic, physic, politic. See p. 90, § 93 (3), last paragraph: *Physic* means the science of medicine, *physics* means natural philosophy.

6. Strifes, topazes, solos, echoes, Marys (*rarely* Maries), fifes, bureaux, elks, species, ellipses, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses *and* hippopotami.

See p. 90, § 93 (5). There is variety of usage in the plural forms of the following nouns also:

Singular.

Plural.

Colour	Colours, (1) hues, (2) regimental flag.
Custom	Customs, (1) habits, (2) import duties.
Effect	Effects, (1) results, (2) goods and chattels.
Manner	Manners, (1) ways, (2) behaviour.
Quarter	Quarters, (1) fourth parts, (2) lodgings.
Spectacle	Spectacles, (1) sights, (2) eye-glasses.

Add *letter*, *premise*, *vapour*, *force*.

See p. 89, § 93 (2).

7. See preceding answer.

8. Medicinal *or* smelling salts, powers *or* troops, fetters *or* fire-irons, the whole of what is contained (*e.g.* in a book or parcel), a game *or* currents of wind, oxen.

9. *Alms*, see p. 89, § 93 (2). Rightly sing. as in Acts iii. 3, '*an* alms,' but perhaps usually pl. now. *Banns*, pl. of *ban*, a proclamation; with spelling *banns*, a proclamation of marriage. *Optics*, see p. 90, § 93 (3), last paragraph. *Poultry*, collective noun, so sing. or pl. *e.g.* '*Poultry* is cheap to-day,' '*Poultry* are fetching poor prices.' *Scissors*, pl., see p. 91, § 93 (7). *Sheep*, sing. or pl. according to circumstances. Neuter nouns with a long vowel in A.S. underwent no change of form in the plural. *Sheep*, *deer*, *swine* were nouns of this character; hence they take no plural inflexion in modern English. *Salmon*, though from a Latin source, takes no plural suffix. The same is the case with *trout*, *cod*, *grouse*. These words are used both as sing. and pl. *Sixpence*, collective, used as sing. and forming a plural: *e.g.*

'Can you give me two sixpences for a shilling?' *Thanks*, plur. of *thank*: cf. 'If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye?' (Luke vi. 32.)

10. See p. 90, § 93 (5).

11. *Innings* is really pl. but is always used as sing.—*Gallows*, really pl., always used as sing.—*Tidings*, pl. and so used.—*Barracks*, pl. and so used.—*Odds*, really pl., used both as sing. and pl.—*Alms*, see answer to Q. 9 above.—*Summons*, sing. in form and use. The final *s* in *summons* is due to the Fr. original, *semonce*, 'a warning' (not to the Lat. *summoneas*, to which the word has sometimes been wrongly traced). *Summons* has a pl. *summonses*.

Thus the only verb which is wrong in the seven sentences is *has* after *barracks*.

12. Strictly *eaves*, *alms*, *riches* are sing. and *tidings*, *news*, *means* are plur. See p. 89, § 93 (2) and (3). An alternative origin has been suggested for *news*, viz. that it is not a plural form, but represents the A.S. genitive sing. in *hwæt niwes*, 'what of new?' Cf. Lat. *quid novi*?

See p. 90, § 93 (6), and p. 91 (7).

13. *News*, sing. p. 89, § 93 (3); *ethics*, sing., p. 90 (3), last paragraph; *summons*, sing., see answer to Q. 11 above; *the odds*, sing. or pl., see answer to Q. 11; *gentry*, noun of multitude, used with plural verb; *fish*, sing. or pl. (e.g. 'Fish is scarce,' 'The fish are shy'); *fire-arms*, pl.; *tongs*, pl., p. 91 (7).

14. (1) See p. 89, § 93 (3). Add *innings*, *gallows*.

(2) *gentry*, *poultry*, *people*, *cattle*, *vermin*. But *people* is used in the plural to denote different nations.

15. See p. 91 (8).

16. Pailfuls, forget-me-nots, spendthrifts, lords-lieutenant, runaways, poets-laureate, hangers-on, maids-in-waiting, will-o'-the-wisps, four-in-hands, valets-de-chambre, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary.

17. Men-servants, maid-servants, men-of-all-work, passers-by, lookers-on, onlookers, castaways, princes-consort, lords-justices, camel-drivers.

18. Correct thus:—phenomenon, octopoda, stratum. The element *pus* in *octopus*, *polypus*, is Gk. *πούς*, pl. *πόδες*: of *octopus*, *polypus* modern Lat. neut. pl. forms have been made, *octopoda*, *polypoda*, and also sing. forms *octopod*, *polypod*, preserving the true stem *pod-*, with Eng. plur. forms *octopods*, *polypods*. The forms *octopi*, *polypi* are however often used.

CHAPTER XI. P. 100.

1. John *nom.*, Thomas *obj.*—Thomas *nom.*, John *obj.*—Thomas *nom.*, coachman's *poss.*, brother *nom.* (*apposition*), John *obj.*, gardener *obj.* (*app.*)—Thomas-the-coachman's *poss.*, brother *nom.*, John *obj.*—me *direct obj.*, friend *obj.*—me (*i.e.* for me) *indir. obj.*, cab *obj.*—people *nom.*, Balbus *obj.*, consul *obj.*

2. Wolsey the chancellor lost the king's confidence.

Wolsey's, the chancellor's, tenure of office came to an end.

Domestic affairs contained little to interest Wolsey the chancellor.

Wolsey the chancellor's.

3. Goodness's, Socrates's, Burns's, Debenham and Freebody's, his sister Mary's, his sisters Mary and Rose's, hero's, heroes', goose's, geese's, the Prince of Wales's, the Princes of Wales's, the Duke of Beaufort's, the Dukes of Beaufort's, child's, children's, sheep's, footman's, footmen's, Norman's, Normans', Englishman's, Englishmen's.

Forms such as *the Princes of Wales's*, *the Dukes of Beaufort's* are rarely used. We should probably say *of the Princes of Wales*, *of the Dukes of Beaufort*.

4. Songstress, marchioness, belle; wizard, hart, sloven; sheep, sheaves, cargoes, cameos.

5. For Plural forms see p. 86, § 91.

Brethren, p. 88, § 92, III. 2. *Riches*, p. 89, § 93 (2). *Chickens* contains no anomaly; it is a proper plural form of *chicken*, diminutive of *cock* (as *kitten* of *cat*). The anomaly is in the provincial use of *chicken* as if it were a plural like *oxen* or *children*.

6. Rules for formation of possessive case are given on p. 98, § 98.

7. Definition, p. 95, § 95. Cases in English, pp. 96—7, §§ 96—7.

8. Socrates's, captain's, conscience's, who's (the apostrophe marks the unusual plural, not possessive: similarly we should write 'Parse all the *as's* and *that's* in the sentence'), Officers'. A *Widows and Orphans Fund* signifies a fund *for* (not *of*) Widows and Orphans: *Widows* and *Orphans* therefore take no apostrophe.

9. Spinsters's, nieces's, geese's, sultanas's, vixens's, peahens's, countesses's, hostesses's, nanny-goats's, jenny-asses's, wives's, abbesses's, widows's, marchionesses's, ducks's.

10. See p. 98, § 98.

Reason's, *day's*, *money's* are the only true possessive forms. *Reason* is personified: the idea expressed is possession. In *What a love of a baby!* the relation of the words *of a baby* is appositional: we mean, 'What a love! *namely*, a baby!' The relation expressed by the possessive form *day's* is connexion,—a journey connected with a day:

see definition of Possessive Case, p. 97. The relation of the words *of feeling* is adjectival: 'a man of feeling' is 'a sensitive man.' In *money's worth* the relation may be called possessive: worth or value is a quality which my money possesses just as John's industry is a quality which John possesses.

11. See p. 100, § 100.

CHAPTER XII. P. 109.

1. Definition, p. 103, § 102.

Every, demonstr., *right*, qualit., *his*, pronom. possess., *own*, qualit.

Class of adjectives not represented above: Quantitative, see p. 105, § 105, 2.

2. No, it marks the quality of a thing: a black sheep is a black animal, not a black noun.

3. See p. 103, § 102.

Droop'd (participle used as adj.), low, last, red, heavy (or adv. for *heavily*), like, first. (*Slow* is used here as adv. for *slowly*.)

4. *A*, Demonstr. adj. sometimes called Indef. Article.

The, Demonstr. adj. sometimes called Def. Article.

Qualitative: *different*, *froward*, *rich*, *cherished*, *smileless*.

Pronominal: *their*, possessive.

Quantitative: *whole*.

5. For *a* and *the* see answer to Q. 4 above.

1. Pronominal: *my*, possessive; *such*, demonstr. Qualitative: *perfect*.

2. Ord. Num.: *second*; Qualitative: *best*.

3. Quantitative, def., *no*; Qual.: *long*, *good*.

4. Pronom.: *that*, demonstr.; Qual.: *best*, *superfluous*; Quant. indef. *all*.

5. Quant.: *most*, indef.. *two*, def. Qual.: *wise*, *best*.

6. Pronom.: *What*, interrog. Qual.: *great*, *public*.

7. Quant.: *few*, *many*, indef., *seven*, *single*, def.; Qual.: *wise*, *poor*, *foolish*.

6. (1) Beautiful thoughts, tough mutton, new music.

(2) Few thoughts, some mutton, no music.

(3) These thoughts, such mutton, the music.

7. Slavish, tempestuous, clayey, sensible, sensitive, senseless, manly, mannish, quarrelsome, sorry, golden, wretched, careful, careless, righteous, thoughtful, thoughtless, fiery, silvery, silvern (archaic), courageous.

8. (a) Good wine needs no bush. Small rain lays great dust.
 (b) Art is long, life is short. The night was dark.
 (c) There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Cultivate the simple and the natural in style.

9. Eatable substances, valuable articles, incapable people, unmentionable garments (a slang term for 'trousers'), vital organs, italic letters, sundry items, green vegetables, empty cases, brilliant jewels.

Add ancients, moderns, equals, betters, sweets, bitters, by-gones, moveables, surroundings.

10. (a) See p. 106, § 106.

None but *the brave* deserves *the fair*.

He is *a* master of *the pathetic* (*i.e.* pathos) in fiction.

Beat up the *white* (*i.e.* white part) of an egg.

- (b) Stone walls do not a prison make.

The enemy lost three *field* guns.

They have pulled down the *garden* wall.

- (c) The brothers are very much *alike*.

I am not *afraid*.

He was *aghast* as the spectre approached.

Some authorities maintain that all true adjectives can be used attributively and accordingly class these words with adverbs.

11. Put *a* before *union*, *year*, *hotel*, *history*, *usurper* and *an* before the rest. See p. 108, last paragraph.

12. See p. 109, § 109 (3) and (4). *A* in '*a* burnt child' means *any*. *A* in '*twice a* day' means *one*: see note in text to Q. 12 and 4 (a), p. 109. *The* in '*the* red flag' may be used with the meaning indicated in 3 (b), p. 109.

13. (a) *The* is here an adverb: see p. 182, § 193, 3 (c): cf. Lat. *quo magis*, *eo melius*.

- (b) Refer to p. 109, 3 (c), for use of *the*.

- (c) For *a* in '*a* penny' refer to p. 109, 4 (a).

In *a piece*, *a* is a corruption of the preposition *on*, but is now regarded as the article and the *n* inserted before a noun beginning with a vowel. Compare '*four hours a* day' with '*four miles an* hour.' The force of *a* is here distributive: '*a* penny *a* piece' means '*one* penny for *each* person.' The words are usually written as one, *apiece*. Bearing in mind the origin of the prefix we may describe *apiece* as a prepositional phrase employed as an adverb.

CHAPTER XIII. P. 117.

1. See p. 114, § 113, 1. Add *tender*, *slender*, *sober*; *noble*, *nimble*, *idle*, *gentle*; *thirsty*, *silly*, *happy*, *holy*.

2. Sadder, saddest; gayer, gayest; freer, freest; nigher, highest, next; worse, worst; older, elder, oldest, eldest; more hateful, most hateful (*rarely* hatefullest); happier, happiest; outer, utter, outermost, uttermost, utmost; more awry, most awry; former, foremost, first; later, latter, latest, last; slyer, slyest; holier, holiest; farther, farthest; more virtuous, most virtuous; drier, driest; completer, completest; bigger, biggest; more honourable, most honourable.

3. Put on your *oldest* coat. The town has lost its *oldest* inhabitant. He was succeeded by his *eldest* son.

Have you heard the *latest* news? Did you read my *last* letter?

She is the *nearest* and dearest of my friends. Her house is the *nearest* to mine. She is the *next* girl to me in class. Hers is the *next* house to ours.

As the horses came round Tattenham corner, the favourite was much the *furthest* in front and the grey horse much the *farthest* in the rear.

(In modern English however no attention is paid to the original difference of meaning in *farthest* and *furthest*. See remarks on *farther* and *further*, p. 116.)

4. See p. 113, § 112. *Common* and *despotic* are the only adjectives in the list admitting in their strict sense of comparison. The following belong to the group mentioned in paragraph (i) of § 112,—*universal*, *supreme*, *absolute*, *unique*, *eternal*, *boundless*, and the following belong to the group mentioned in paragraph (ii),—*monthly*, *triangular*, *inevitable*, *European*.

5. For these numerals see § 107, pp. 106—7.

CHAPTER XIV. P. 132.

1. The policeman accompanied the prisoner's sister to the prisoner's (*or* the policeman's) house and told the prisoner's sister that the prisoner's sister was to let the policeman know if the prisoner's sister received any further annoyance from the prisoner or the prisoner's confederates.

His is pronominal in origin but adjectival in force in the context *his house*, *his confederates*.

2. 1. Relative: *Who* (*i.e.* *He who*, the antecedent being suppressed); *that* (he *that* filches); *which*.

Personal: *it* (in '*t is*, '*t was*), *he*, *him*: commonly called Third Personal Pronoun; more accurately Demonstrative Pronouns of the Third Person (see Q. 3 below); *me*.

Indefinite: *something*. (We may however regard *something* as itself a noun and exclude it from the class of pronouns, *i.e.* substitutes for nouns.)

Possessive: *my, mine, his*. (These are pronouns in origin but their force is adjectival.)

Demonstrative: *that* (of *that* which).

2. Interrogative: *who*. Personal: *us, we*. Reflexive: *ourselves*.

3. Relative: *whatsoever*. Possessive: *thine*. Personal: *it* (see remarks under headings Possessive, Personal, above). Demonstrative: *these*, used here as adjective.

4. Personal: *I*. Reflexive: *myself*. (In *I myself* the force of *myself* is emphatic, not reflexive; in *I despise myself*, the force of *myself* is reflexive. See pp. 123-4, § 126.)

5. Relative: *what* (i.e. the things which). Distributive: *everybody* (but see remarks above on *something*).

6. Indefinite: *some, any*. Relative: *that*.

7. Personal: *their*, i.e. the sound of *them*: a true Personal use, not Possessive: see p. 122, § 124 (4).

8. Indefinite: *one*. Demonstrative: *this*. For *something* see remarks above.

9. Interrogative: *What*. Possessive: *my* (see remarks above). Personal: *I*. Indefinite: *others*.

10. Relative: *as*. Personal: *you*.

11. Interrogative: *whether* (i.e. *which* of two, archaic). Personal: *them* (see remarks above). Possessive: *his* (see remarks above).

12. Indefinite: *anything* (but see remarks above on *something*).

13. Demonstrative: *That, none*. Relative: *which*. Distributive: *each*. Personal: *him*.

14. Personal: *he*. Relative: *who, what*.

15. Demonstrative: *That*. Relative: *that*. Indefinite: *another's*.

3. *He* and *she* indicate Third persons. Hence they have been classed with *I* and *thou*, which are respectively used for the First and Second persons. But the application of the words *I* and *thou* is always definite: their meaning is clear, complete, and free from ambiguity. The application of *he* or *she* on the contrary has to be determined from the context. When you and I are talking together there is no doubt who is indicated by *thou* and *I*, but *he* may change its meaning in every fresh sentence. *He* has the force of a Demonstrative pronoun. It serves as the substitute for a noun. In the sentence 'My brother came, but he is gone,' *he* is a substitute for 'brother.' But there are no nouns for which *I* and *thou* are substitutes. See p. 118, § 120 (1) and p. 122, § 124 (2). A further objection may be raised to classing *it* with Personal pronouns on the ground that its use is almost entirely confined to things. *They* may refer both to persons and to things.

4. See p. 118, § 119; p. 121, § 122.

Ours, possessive; *that*, demonstrative or relative; *which*, relative or interrogative; *each*, distributive.

5. Relative pronouns have the force of conjunctions (see p. 125, § 128): they join two clauses of a sentence together. Personal pronouns have no such force. Compare the following:

- (a) I, *who was once a Radical*, am now a Conservative.
 You, *who saw the accident*, described how it happened.
 My brother, *who came*, is gone.
- (b) I was once a Radical. I am now a Conservative.
 You saw the accident. You described how it happened.
 My brother came. He is gone.

It must be observed that the relative pronouns in (a) are used with a coordinating, not a restrictive force (p. 128, § 130, 3). The sentences are therefore compound, not complex (p. 218, § 229, 8).

6. See pp. 247—8, § 258.

For omission of Relative see p. 126, and for use of *but* with force of Relative see p. 129, § 131.

'The world \wedge we live in.' 'Monarchs \wedge I have met.'

'Who is there *but* makes mistakes sometimes?'

'There breathes not clansman of thy line
But would have given his life for thine.'

7. See p. 248, last paragraph.

8. See p. 122, § 124 (3), second paragraph. Besides *his* an uninflected form (*h*)*it* was in use as late as Shakespeare's time: e.g.

'Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child.' (*K. John*, II. i. 160.)

'The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,

That it's had *it* head bit off by *it* young.' (*K. Lear*, I. iv. 235.)

In the last line *it's* is a contraction of *it has*.

9. See p. 129, § 132.

Used as Adjective:—*One* fool makes many. He moved from *one* side of the street to the other. They are all of *one* age. He tarried many days in Joppa with *one* Simon a tanner.

Used as Noun:—The clock struck *one*. We are quite at *one* on this subject. Come in by *ones* or twos.

Used as Pronoun:—*One* must try to do *one's* best.

10. *Either* signifies 'one of two.' Say *any one*.

The speaker's meaning probably is that John has one of his two dogs on one side of him and one on the other: say therefore 'with a dog on each side of him.' In its present context 'on either side' would be understood to signify 'on *each* side' (see p. 130, § 133, third paragraph), not 'on one side or the other.' Now if there are in all only two dogs, it is clear that these two dogs cannot be simultaneously on both sides. *Both* denotes a pair of objects taken together.

CHAPTER XV. P. 140.

1. We must rest the horses.—Don't push yourself forward. Will you push the door open? They are pushing the sale of a new soap.—Did she squeeze your hand?—Feed the hungry. Flattery feeds vanity.—Press the button. I will not press you to come.—Temperate habits lengthen life.—You must draw in your expenses. The engine can scarcely draw the train. The speaker drew a large audience.—Can you change a five-pound note? He changed countenance.—Pour out the wine. You are pouring oil on the troubled waters.—I must keep my promise. Keep the peace. He was a respectable man and kept a gig. Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.—The carrier has removed my luggage.—The king recovered his senses. I recovered my lost property.

2. *Transitive uses*:—Strike a match. We made them strike their flag (*i.e.* haul it down as a sign of surrender). They struck the wrong path. How does the suggestion strike you?

He shook his head. The cross-examination failed to shake the evidence of the last witness.

Stop the cab. They stopped the soldiers' pay.

Roll the map up.

Mind that you boil the potatoes thoroughly.

He survived his younger brother. The institution has survived its usefulness.

Shall I wake him?

The charge exploded and burst the cannon.

The axle broke and upset the coach. Her illness has quite upset her plans.

You should grow your own vegetables.

Intransitive uses:—Strike across the field. The ship struck and sank. The cuttings have struck (*i.e.* taken root). The miners will strike for higher wages.

The trees are shaking with the wind.

What are you stopping for?

The ship rolls badly.

See if the kettle boils.

The race survives whilst the individual dies.

Give him his medicine if he wakes.

The charge exploded and the cannon burst. Six men burst into the room.

The axle broke and the coach upset.

Weeds grow apace. He has grown rich. His sons have grown up.

3. See p. 135, § 137; p. 142, § 145.

Arrived, Intrs. Act. p. 143, § 146: *ran*, Intrs. Act. p. 137, § 139 (4), last paragraph: *overeats*, Intrs. Act. (cf. 'I overslept myself.' The verbs are not transitive: the pronouns represent indirect, not direct, objects. Thus *He overeats himself* signifies 'He eats too much to be good for himself,' and *I overslept myself* signifies 'I slept too long for myself'): *is selling*, Intrs. Act. in form but Passive in sense; see p. 144, § 148: *swam*, Trans. Act.: *lay*, Intrs. Act.

4. *Will*, Intrs. Aux. of Incomp. Pred. *rain*, Intrs. (but also Trans. e.g. 'It will rain cats and dogs tomorrow'), Impers.—*will*, Aux. or Notional (see p. 139, § 142), of Incomp. Pred. *do*, Trans. Notional.—*will*, Aux. of Incomp. Pred. *succeed*, Intrs. Notional.—*may*, Intrs. Notional, of Incomp. Pred. *call*, Intrs. Notional. *like*, Trans. Notional. *may*, Intrs. Aux. of Incomp. Pred. *be* Intrs. Notional.—*feels*, Trans. Notional.—*feels*, Intrs. of Incomp. Pred. Notional.—*became*, Intrs. of Incomp. Pred. Notional.—*became*, Trans. of Incomp. Pred. Notional.—*shall*, Intrs. of Incomp. Pred. Notional (*shall* is used here to express not mere futurity, but a command: hence it is not simply Auxiliary). *go*, Intrs. Notional.—*shall*, Intrs. of Incomp. Pred. Aux. *go*, as in preceding sentence.—*grows*, Trans. of Incomp. Pred. Notional.—*grows*, Intrs. Notional.

5. For examples of (1) see Q. 1 and Q. 2 of this Chapter. Add *drop*, *set*, *spread*, *close*, *open*, *break*, *swim*, *toss*, *feel*, *follow*: pp. 136—7.

(2) p. 137, § 141.

CHAPTER XVI. P. 167.

1. Arose, arisen; beat, beaten; began, begun; bit, bitten; broke (*archaic brake*), broken; burst, burst; climbed (*archaic clomb*), climbed; clung, clung; came, come; did, done; drove (*archaic drave*), driven; fell, fallen; fought, fought; found, found; flung, flung; froze, frozen; gave, given; went (supplied from past tense of *wend*), gone; graved, graven *or* graved; ground, ground; heaved, heaved (*archaic hove*, hoven); helped, helped (*archaic holpen*); held, held (*archaic holden*); knew, known; melted, melted *or* molten; rode, ridden; rose, risen; ran, run; saw, seen; shaved, shaved *or* shaven; shot, shot; sang, sung; sank, sunk; spoke (*archaic spake*), spoken; span, spun; sprang, sprung; stood, stood; stole, stolen; stung, stung; stank, stunk; struck, struck *or* stricken; swam, swum; swung, swung; took, taken; wound, wound; wrote, written.

2. Brought, brought; built, built (*archaic builded*); burnt, burnt *or* burned, burned; bought, bought; cost, cost; crept, crept; cut, cut; dealt, dealt; dwelt, dwelt; fed, fed; felt, felt; gilded *or* gilt, gilded *or*

gilt; hit, hit; hurt, hurt; kept, kept; knitted, knitted *or* knit; led, led; leapt, leapt; let, let; lost, lost; meant, meant; met, met; put, put; rapped, rapped; rid, rid; rotted, rotted; said, said; sold, sold; sent, sent; set, set; shed, shed; shred, shred; shut, shut; slept, slept; slit, slit; smelt, smelt; spelt, spelt; spent, spent; spilt, spilled; spit *or* spat, spit *or* spat; split, split; spread, spread; sweat *or* sweated, sweat *or* sweated; swept, swept; taught, taught; told, told; thought, thought; thrust, thrust; wended *or* went, wended; wetted, wetted; whetted, whetted.

3. Seeing, seen; ~~S~~awing, sawn; sewing, sewn *or* sewed; suing, sued; sitting, sat; setting, set; seething, sodden *or* seethed; selling, sold; falling, fallen; felling, felled; laying, laid; lying, lain (*archaic* lien); raising, raised; rising, risen; ringing, rung.

4. We still speak of *molten* metal, *mown* grass, *swollen* glands, a *shorn* lamb.

Shod; lighted *or* lit; worked *or* wrought; knitted *or* knit; sped.

5. Fell, fallen; felled, felled; hoed, hoed; sang, sung; knotted, knotted; rode, ridden; knew, known; jumped, jumped; went, gone; tore, torn; bore (*archaic* bare), born (*i.e.* produced), borne (*i.e.* carried); stole, stolen; sat, sat; slung, slung; wrung, wrung.

6. Fly, flew; lie, lay; eat, ate; forsake, forsook; set, set; clothe, clothed *or* clad; show, showed.

7. Dying, dyeing, lying, forgetting, crediting, acquitting, severing, differing, inferring, stopping, hoping, worshipping, marvelling, singeing, grieving. For the doubling of the consonant in some words see p. 161 (*f*), 4. Words ending in *-l* double the *l* though not accented on the last syllable: also *worship*.

8. Choose, chosen; swear, sworn; lie, lain (*archaic* lien); cast, cast; spring, sprung; awake, awoke *or* awaked; grow, grown; hide, hidden *or* hid.

9. See p. 154, § 162.

Participle.—*Riding*-horse, *i.e.* horse *for riding*, Gerund.—Gerunds.—Verbal Noun.—Participle.—Gerund.—Participle.—Gerund.—*Riding*-school, *i.e.* school *for riding*, Gerund.—Gerund.—Gerund.—Gerund.

10. (a) Participle. (b) Verbal Noun. (c) Gerund. (d) Gerund: a *writing*-desk is a desk *for writing*.

11. *Darkling*, adv. of manner, qualif. *went*: *singing*, participle, act. intrs. pres. lim. *we*: *walking-sticks* is a compound noun; *walking* taken alone as one element of the compound is a Gerund, act. intrs. (*i.e.* sticks *for walking*): *toiling*, gerund, act. intrs.

12. (1) The *hunting* of the carted stag is a questionable form of sport.

(2) He spends his leisure *hunting* for rare books.

(3) In *hunting* for truffles, French farmers make use of pigs and dogs.

13. See p. 149, § 157. In Old Eng. the Simple Infin. ended in *-an*, e.g. *bind-an*, 'the act of binding,' without *to*. This was a verbal noun. What we call the Gerundial Infin. was the dative case of this verbal noun, governed by the preposition *to* which preceded it: thus, *tó bind-anne*, as in 'a book to bind.' With the loss of inflexions the difference of *form* between Simple and Gerundial infinitives disappeared and the use of *to* was extended to the Simple infinitive generally. But the difference of *force* still exists under identity of form: the expressions 'A house *to let*,' 'Scissors *to grind*,' 'Work *to do*,' 'Food *to eat*,' contain Gerundial infinitives.

14. (1) The rose would smell as sweet, *i.e.* the rose would be as sweet when it is smelt: *smells*, an active transitive verb used here with a passive meaning. See p. 144, § 148. *Sweet* may be an adverb identical in form with the adjective from which it is derived (see p. 182, § 193, 1 (b) for mode of formation), or it may be regarded as an adjective describing the qualities of the rose rather than as an adverb describing the manner of its action.

(2) See p. 149, §§ 156—7, and answer to Q. 13 above in Key.

15. See p. 166 for scheme of tenses, and substitute *go* in 1st person for *break* in 3rd person of Table.

16. See p. 157, 6, Uses of the Present Indefinite. Examples required will be found on p. 158 (2—4). Additional illustrations:

(a) called the Historic Present:

With ravished ears The monarch *hears*,

Assumes the god, *Affects* to nod,

And *seems* to shake the spheres.

(b) Horace still *charms* with graceful negligence,

And without method *talks* us into sense.

(c) Duncan *comes* here to-night.

17. In (1) *had* is a notional verb, meaning 'to be under physical or moral constraint,' and *to go* is a gerundial infinitive: cf. I had to refund the money; I had much to do.

In (2) *had* is also a notional verb, meaning 'to hold'; *I had rather* signifies 'I hold or regard as preferable,' and *go* is a simple infinitive without *to*. The infinitive in each example depends on the verb *had*.

18. *One form*: burst, cost, hit, put, shut, split.

Two forms: abide, bleed, come, feel, lose, sit.

Three forms: begin, do, fall, rise, steal, swim.

19. See p. 135, § 137. Transitive: in the active voice the sentence would be. 'We heard not a drum.'

Fell, lay, set, raise.

20. Cf. the following passage from Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, iv. 16, "And as concerning the nests and drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."

21. Transitive verbs: (see p. 142, § 145, at foot of page).

'The Greeks were again attacked by the Persians, but no impression was made by them on the little army.'

The original objects, *Greeks*, *impression*, have become subjects: the original subjects have been changed from the nominative to the objective case, governed by the preposition *by*, which expresses agency.

22. See p. 143, § 146. The verbs *destroy*, *deceive* are transitive and their participles *destroyed*, *deceived* are passive. The verbs *fall*, *rise* are intransitive and their participles *fallen*, *risen* are active. The difference between *has fallen*, *has risen* and *is fallen*, *is risen* is stated in § 146.

23. See p. 148, § 155, last paragraph.

is, vb. intrs. of incompl. predn.—act. indic. pres. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *it*.

to see, vb. trans. act. infin. pres. indef. forming part of phrase *to see beginners play*, which is the real subject of sentence, *it* being the anticipatory substitute for this real subject.

play, vb. intrs. act. inf. pres. indef. dependent on *to see*. For examples of verbs followed in modern English by the infin. without *to*, see p. 149, § 156 (iv).

24. A. Uses of the Simple Infinitive.

As the Simple Infinitive is equivalent in force to a Noun, it may be used for any purpose for which a noun is used, viz.:

1. Subject to verb: *To err* (i.e. error) is human.
2. Object to verb: He expects *to succeed* (i.e. success).
3. Complement to verb: He seems *to be* a wise man.
4. Object to certain prepositions (p. 149, § 156, last paragraph): I want nothing except *to live quietly* (i.e. a quiet life).
5. An exclamation: *To think* (i.e. the thought) of your lending him money!

B. Uses of the Gerundial Infinitive.

The Gerundial Infinitive has the qualifying force of an Adjective or an Adverb.

1. To qualify a verb, marking purpose, cause or result;
He came *to see* (i.e. for the purpose of seeing) me.

He wept *to see* (*i.e.* because of seeing) me.

He worked hard only *to fail* (*i.e.* with the result of failing).

2. To qualify a noun, marking purpose or simple futurity:

A house *to let*. Your brother is *to be pitied*.

They will meet in the world *to come*.

Man never is, but always *to be* blest.

3. To qualify an adjective, marking respect or purpose:

Quick *to hear* and slow *to speak*.

4. As an absolute phrase:

To tell you the truth, I am tired of him.

Society is a pyramid, so *to speak*.

(From Nesfield's *English Grammar*, pp. 68—9.)

25. The first six sentences contain errors in the use of the intransitive verb *lie*, *lay*, *lain* and the transitive verb *lay*, *laid*, *laid*, *i.e.* to cause to lie.

1. Say *laid himself down* or *lain down*.

2. Say *laid* and *broken*. We might say *broke* instead of *has broken*, but the use of the pres. perf. admits of defence, for although the action is past its effects continue (p. 157, § 164, 4).

3. Say *underlay*.

4. Say *laid himself down* or *lay down*.

5. Say *let him lie*. Byron's solecism (*Childe Harold*, iv. 180) demands indulgence on the ground of exigency of rhyme.

6. Say *the pistol lay*: for *would*, which expresses determination, use *should* here: see p. 257, § 264 for the difference in meaning.

7. Say *loosen*: the use of *loose* is also permissible but archaic: thus, 'Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be *loosed* in heaven' (Matt. xvi. 19): 'and to *loose* the seals thereof' (Rev. v. 2): 'I will *loose* his bonds' (Shakespeare, *Com. of Err.* v. i. 339).

8. Say *allow my brother and me*: the verb *allow* is transitive: *begun* is the past participle of *begin*.

9. Say *written*, past participle.

10. Say *sung*, past participle.

11. Say *rang*, *sang* for preterites.

12. Say *risen* for past participle.

26. See pp. 144—5, § 149.

Indicative, which indicates, *i.e.* simply predicates or affirms without further modal implication. *Subjunctive*, which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause and preceded by one or other of certain conjunctions, especially *if* or *though*. *Imperative*, which expresses command or exhortation. *Infinitive*, which expresses the sense of the verb without restriction in regard to person or number.

27. See note in text.

28. See note in text.

29. Nouns: inflexions of (1) Gender; the only living method of formation is to add *-ess*. Other surviving suffixes are *-ster* and *-en*. See p. 82, § 85 (1). Inflexions of (2) Number; *-s* or *-es*; archaic survivals, *-en*, *-er*, vowel modification. See p. 86, § 91. Inflexion of Case; *-’s*.

Verbs: *write*, *write-st*, *write-s*, *write-th*, *wrote*, *wrote-dst*, *writ-ing*, *writt-en*.

English has shown a tendency during the whole period of its existence to simplify its inflexional system. The operation of this tendency to drop inflexions has been assisted by foreign influences, viz. the Danish invasions and the Norman conquest.

The following words contain traces of lost inflexions:—*Mine*, *thine*, genit. sing. in *n*.—*Their*, *our*, *your*, genit. plur. in *r* and *theirs*, *ours*, *yours*, genit. sing. *s* added.—*Him*, *whom*, dat. sing. *m*; *them*, *seld-om*, *whil-om*, dat. plur.—*Wit-ena-gemót*, genit. plur. *-ena* of nouns.—*Then*, *when*, accus. of pronouns; *why*, *how*, *the* ('the more the better'), instrumental.—*What*, *that*, *it*, neuter suffix *t*.—*Hind-most*, superlative suffix *-ma* (see p. 116, § 115).—Loss of adverbial inflexion *-e* from certain monosyllabic adjectives which retain their adverbial use, e.g. *Ride fast(e)*, *Sleep sound(e)*.—Endings of verbal noun *-ung* and pres. participle *-nd*, reduced to form *-ing*.—Reduplication visible in *did*, *hight*, see p. 159, § 169 (b).—*Yclept* in its *y* shows trace of past part. inflexion *-ge*.

30. See answer to Q. 29. The place of lost case-inflexions has been supplied by prepositions. The forms of the verbal noun and present participle have become *-ing*.

31. *Geese* shows change of vowel of root *gós*, which formed its plur. originally *gós-is*. The addition of the suffix caused the change from *gós-* to *gés-* by Umlaut, p. 50 (3), and after the loss of the ending *gés* remained. The same explanation applies to *man*, *mouse*, *foot*, &c. p. 88, III. 3. *Pence* is the Old Eng. contracted form (*pens*) of *pennies* (*penies*). *Brethren*, p. 88, III. 2. *Vixen*, p. 82, § 86, second paragraph. *Whom*, dative sing., *m* a true dative suffix: cf. *him*. *What* contains neuter suffix *-t* as in *that*, *it*: cf. Lat. *id*, *quod*. *Worse*, p. 115, § 115. *Eldest*, Umlaut caused by addition of comparative suffix: cf. Ger. *alt*, *älter*. *Could*, p. 174, § 182. *Did*, p. 160, § 169 (b). It is not certain that *did* is a reduplicated form. Some writers regard it as the past tense of a Weak verb with the suffix *-de*.

CHAPTER XVII. P. 177.

1. See note in text.

2. The Auxiliary verbs are enumerated pp. 171—2, § 174, and discussed in detail in §§ 175—180 and § 186.

In (1) *come* is infinitive without *to*, originally and strictly the object of *do*: 'I did come' meant 'I performed an act of coming.'

In (2) *come* is past participle. The construction is explained, p. 153, § 160.

For the construction in (3) and (4) see p. 175, § 184.

3. (a) The earth hath bubbles, as the water has.

He had a fever when he was in Spain.

(b) If thou have power to raise him, bring him hither.

Though he have no money he will never ask for help.

(c) I have finished my work.

They have gone abroad.

4. For conjugation of *can*, *shall*, *will*, see p. 173, § 177. The only inflexion of *ought* is the 2nd pers. sing. *oughtest*. There are no inflexions of *must*.

The missing forms of *can* are supplied by *be able*; e.g. 'I shall not be able to go.' *Shall* and *will* supply each other's deficiencies. As *ought*, though a past tense in form, is used in a present sense, past obligation is expressed by altering the tense of the dependent infinitive: 'You ought *to have* said so.' The place of the missing infinitive is supplied by a circumlocution: e.g. 'He was known *to be morally bound*' for '*to ought*.' For the forms lacking in *must*, we use *have to*, *be obliged to*: e.g. 'They will have to stop: I shall be obliged to go.'

5. *Must*, pres. indic. 3rd sing., the modern form of *mós-te* which is the weak past tense of *mót*, itself a strong past in form used as a present. *Mót* survives in such archaic phrases as 'So *mote* it be,' i.e. 'So be it': 'So *mote* I die,' i.e. 'So may I die.' When Byron writes 'Whate'er this grief *mote* be,' using *mote* for *might*, he misunderstands the word. Our *must* has to do the work of both Ger. *muss* (*mót*) and *muss-te* (*móste*).

Need, pres. indic. 3rd sing. This should be *needs* so far as its etymology is concerned (see p. 175, § 185), for *need* was never a past tense as were *can*, *may*, *will*, *shall*, the analogy of which it has wrongly followed, with some indecision however, for we say 'He *needs* this,' 'He *needs* to be corrected.'

Dare, p. 175, § 183. *Methinks*, p. 139, § 143.

I wis may have been taken for a verb owing to confusion with *I wist*, past tense of *I wot*. See note in text.

Do (see p. 176, § 186, first paragraph) meaning ‘be worth, avail’ (A.S. *diġ-an*, cf. Ger. *taugen*), is not connected with *do*, ‘make’ (A.S. *dō-n*, cf. Ger. *thun*), but has assumed its forms, so that we say ‘It *did* very well before,’ ‘It has always *done* hitherto.’ By some writers however the existence of a modern verb *do* from *diġ-an* is denied on the ground that *diġ-* would have become *dow*, not *do*. They explain ‘This will never *do*’ as equivalent to ‘This will never work.’ From *diġan*, ‘to avail,’ we get the adj. *doughty*. For *mote* see above under *must*.

6. For *How do you do?* see note in text.

I do you to wit: here *I do* means *I cause, I make*, followed by an object and an infin. Cf. ‘*Do* him come,’ i.e. Cause him to come (*Paston Letters*). See p. 177, § 187.

Worth, p. 177, § 187. Subj. sing. 3rd pers. used only in this phrase. Cf. Ger. *werd-en*, to become.

Seeing is believing, p. 154, § 162, 4. *Ears to hear*, p. 154, § 162, 2.

7. By means of the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*. The uses of these verbs are stated in tabular form, p. 256, § 263: see 1. Futurity.

3. Determination (i.e. intention). 5. Compulsion.

8. Mood, Tense, p. 141, § 144; Auxiliary Verb, p. 286.

See p. 147, § 154.

For the meaning of ‘Perfect’ as applied to Tense, see p. 157, § 164, 4.

Uses of *do*, p. 176, § 186, 2.

CHAPTER XVIII. P. 183.

1. See note in text.

2. Really (*or* candidly) I want the money very soon (*or* almost immediately) and if you will let me have it now, without asking why it is required or how I am going to spend it, I shall feel exceedingly obliged.

3. In the last place, in a pleasant way, on one occasion, now and then, in that place.

4. *Right* is here an adverb: see p. 182, § 193, 1 (b): *against the stream* is an adverbial phrase describing whither *they pulled*. It is usual to say in such cases that the adverb modifies the adverbial phrase introduced by the preposition. Some authorities prefer to say that the adverb modifies the preposition. If we adhere strictly to our definition of an adverb (p. 179, § 188) we shall adopt the former alternative. If we refrain from closely pressing the terms of the definition we may adopt the latter.

5. A phrase formed by a preposition and noun is adjectival or

adverbial (see p. 186, § 196). The phrase *within-my-recollection* is adjectival, signifying 'retained-in-memory.' In the preceding answer it has been stated that by some authorities the adverb is described as qualifying the preposition.

6. See p. 181, § 190. Holily, wholly, truly, sideways, sidelong, aboard, only, once, needs, northerly, herewith, hereby, hereafter, daily, otherwise, thrice.

7. Time, *weekly, presently*; Place, *hence, aloft*; Degree, *enough, hardly*; Manner, *weakly, anyhow*; Certainty, *possibly, certainly*.

8. In 'the *above* remarks' *above* is an adjective limiting *remarks*: in 'we noticed *above*' it is an adverb qualifying *noticed*: in '*above* all' it is a preposition governing *all*, an adjective used as a noun.

9. See the answer to Q. 4 above, respecting the qualification of Prepositions by Adverbs. Some writers hold that Adverbs in like manner qualify Conjunctions; e.g. 'I believe it *simply* because you said so': 'You have been growing richer *ever since* I knew you.' It may be argued on the other hand that the adverb qualifies not the conjunction but the clause which the conjunction introduces. When an Adverb seemingly qualifies a Noun (which it does very rarely) there is an attribute suggested by the noun which explains the use: e.g. '*Even* foxes are outwitted and caught,' i.e. Creatures even so cunning as foxes are outwitted and caught: '*Even* Robespierre professed conscientious scruples,' i.e. A man even so infamous as Robespierre professed conscientious scruples. See note in text.

In (a) and (b) *alone* would be taken to mean 'without assistance': it is therefore an adverb qualifying *succeeded*, describing the circumstances under which he succeeded. In (c) *he alone* would be taken to mean 'only he' (i.e. 'he and nobody else'); *alone* is therefore an adjective limiting *he*. *Almost* is an adverb in all its uses: in (a) and (c) it qualifies *succeeded*, signifying that his success was not quite complete: in (b) it qualifies the adverb *alone*, signifying that he succeeded not entirely without assistance.

10. Adverbs formed (1) from nouns: see p. 182, § 193, 3: add *a-bed, a-foot, be-sides, per-haps, to-day*, the nouns being preceded by disguised prepositions.

(2) From pronouns: see p. 182, § 193, 4.

(3) See p. 182, § 193, 1: add *kind-ly, grand-ly, nice-ly*.

(4) Compound forms: see p. 182, § 193, 5: add *maybe, somewhere, anyhow*.

11. *Shyly, far, slily, fast, kindly* (the suffix *-ly* forms from *kind* both an adjective *kindly* and an adverb *kindly*: from the former we do not, probably for euphonic reasons, make an adverb *kindlily*, but say 'in a kindly manner': it is true that we have the words *holily, lowlily*,

but we seldom use them, preferring to say 'with holiness,' 'in a lowly fashion'), *gaily*.

Betimes, prefix preposition *by*: -s genitive suffix. *Whilom*, p. 182, § 193, 3 (b): *while*, noun, 'time.' *Ashore*, prefix *a*- form of preposition *on*, *shore*, noun. *Piecemeal*, see note in text.

12. See note in text.

CHAPTER XIX. P. 189.

1. For Definition of (a) see p. 118, § 119; of (b) p. 186, § 195.

'Life or death,—that is the question': or more exactly, 'Whether I should choose life or death,—that is the question,' the subordinate clause being a Noun-clause (*i.e.* equivalent to a noun) for which *that* is a substitute.

On the position of *with* see p. 187, § 197, last paragraph.

2. *On*, fundamental meaning, superposition: 'on the earth,' place; 'on the sea,' proximity of place; 'on medicine,' reference; 'on Saturday,' time; 'on the parched earth,' motion to a place; 'on the enemy,' opposition or direction; 'on receiving,' result; 'on account of,' cause.

3. *For*, fundamental meaning, 'in front of.'

1. This was meant *for* a joke, *i.e.* instead of; substitution.
2. He is tall *for* his age, *i.e.* in reference to.
3. I sold it *for* sixpence, *i.e.* in return for; exchange.
4. *For* all that he was convicted, *i.e.* in spite of.
5. I am starting *for* Paris; direction in place.
6. Try it *for* a month; direction in time.
7. They fought *for* the king; purpose.
8. He was executed *for* treason; cause.

Of (originally the same as *off*) fundamental meaning, 'proceeding from.'

1. Within a mile *of* town; separation.
2. He is clear *of* debt; exemption.
3. She died *of* want; cause.
4. He talked *of* his prospects; reference.
5. This is a brute *of* a dog; apposition.
6. Half *of* the town was destroyed; partitive.
7. He is a man *of* courage; quality.
8. This is the home *of* his ancestors; possession.
9. The crown was made *of* gold; material.

4. *Of*, from, out from, into, about, out of, upon, upon, in dependence on, with a view to, against, on.

5. *For* gravity, (propelled) *by* steam, *for* war, *from* land, *at* sea, *for* Convalescents, *off* the ground, *for* play, *of* life, *on* wheels.

6. See note in text.

7. See note in text.

8. *Upon, of, by, without.* For the uses of *upon* see Q. 2 above; *on* and *upon* are practically identical in their uses.

For *of* see Q. 3, and for *by* p. 188, § 198.

Without, fundamental meaning, 'outside of.'

1. They drew her *without* (beyond) the ranges.

2. She is *without* help.

9. (a) not later than, (b) towards, (c) towards, (d) on account of, (e) in spite of, (f) were carrying arms: when the word of command was given they stood ready to manœuvre.

10. Outstay, outrun, overthrow, overtake, overturn, upset, undergo, withhold, withstand. *E.g.* He *withheld* his assent, *i.e.* he kept it back, he refrained from giving it: He *held with* Plato, *i.e.* agreed with Plato.

11. In (a) *all but perfect* means 'very nearly perfect': in (b) *anything but perfect* means 'very far from being perfect.'

In (c) the meaning is 'I can *only* feel sorry,' *i.e.* no other emotion is possible for me in the circumstances. See note in text.

CHAPTER XX. P. 198.

1. See p. 197, § 210.

Either the witness is perjured *or* the prisoner is guilty. Every blood-vessel is *either* a vein *or* an artery.

Though you argue with him all day, *yet* you will never change his opinion.

He is *both* idle *and* extravagant. *Both* Liberals *and* Conservatives approved of the appointment.

The book is not of *such* (pronom. demonstr. adj.) a kind *that* (conj.) I can recommend it.

The waves were *such* (pronom. demonstr. adj.) *as* (relat. pron., see p. 129, § 131) I had never seen before.

The waves were *so* (adv.) high, *that* (conj.) they dashed over the pier.

He is not *so* wise *as* (advbl. conj.) he looks. (See p. 272, § 270.)

2. *What.*

Interrog. Pron. *What* will you do?

Inter. Pron. used as Adj. *What* money have you?

Relat. Pron. This is *what* he stole.

Relat. Pron. used as Adj. Use *what* money you have.

Indef. Pron. I'll tell you *what* (*i.e.* something).

He knows *what's what* (colloquial: *what's i.e. what is*, relat., *what*, indef., anything: He knows what anything is, he is sure of his ground).

Adverb (rare). For *what* is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world and lose himself? (Luke ix. 25). Here *what* means *how*.

What with one thing and *what* with another he is almost distracted. Here *what with* means 'partly in consequence of.'

Conj. (rare). Not a thing did I say but *what* you contradicted it. Here *what* stands for *that*.

Since.

Prep. You know *since* Pentecost the sum is due.

Adv. They have opposed each other ever *since*.

Conj. I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last. I believe it *since* you say so.

Well.

Verb. The waters *welled* forth (*i.e.* flowed out).

Noun. The *well* is four hundred feet deep.

Adv. He did his work *well*.

3. See p. 196, § 206.

When the accident happened is still uncertain (Noun clause).

The hour *when the accident happened* is still uncertain (Adjective clause).

No one was on the spot *when the accident happened* (Adverbial clause).

CHAPTER XXI. P. 205.

1. Dis-contented, im-proper, in-visible, un-pleasant, dis-ingenuous, un-natural.

2. See p. 289.

Believing, A.S. *gelyfan* (cf. Ger. *glauben*); the mod. prefix *be-* is substituted for older *ge-*. The suffix *-ing* represents the A.S. *-ung* by which nouns were formed from verbs: it is now also the inflexion of the present participle. *Darling* from *dear*, with double dimin. suffix *-l*, *-ing*. *Forlorn* from *for-*, intensive prefix (quite distinct from *fore*), and *lose* (A.S. *forleósan*, pp. *forloren*): cf. Ger. *verloren*. *Islet*, dim. in *-et* of *isle* for which see Key, p. 13. *Nethermost*: *-most* double superlative ending (p. 116, *Hindmost*) added to *nether* in which *-ther* is originally a compar. suffix. *Requital*, from *re-*, Fr. or Lat. prefix meaning 'back,' 'again,' *quit*, free (from same source as *quiet*, at rest, so, free), *-al* noun suffix of Lat. origin (*-alis*, *-alem*, *-alia*). *Spinster*, p. 82, § 86. *Uncouth*, p. 174, § 182, *un-*, Eng. negat. prefix.

3. There is no English word *aerated*, though we might have formed one from Lat. *ærat* to signify 'made of bronze or brass.' The word *aërated* is formed from Lat. *aer*, air, by adding suffix *-ate* (Lat. pp. *-atus*), and means exposed to free atmospheric action. The Aerated

Bread Company's bread is baked from dough into which carbonic-acid gas is forced instead of its being set free by fermentation of yeast.

4. *Trust*, confidence; *mis-trust*, lack of confidence; *mistrust-ful*, having lack of confidence; *mistrustful-ly*, in a manner showing that one has lack of confidence.

Whole (cognate with *hale*), sound, healthy; *whole-some*, having the quality of soundness in a considerable degree, or favourable to health; *un-wholesome*, unfavourable to health; *unwholesome-ness*, the state or character of being unfavourable to health.

5. *Forbear*, Eng., *-ance*, Fr. from Lat. *Duke*, Fr. from Lat., *-dom*, Eng. *Somnambul-*, Fr. from Lat., *-ist*, Gk. *Un-*, Eng., *just*, Fr. from Lat. *Social*, Lat., *-ism*, Gk. *Master*, Fr. from Lat., *-ship*, Eng.

6. *Alderman*, A.S. *ealdorman*, i.e. elder man. In Anglo-Saxon times the chief magistrate of a county or group of counties: in modern times a magistrate of a city or borough. *Defeat*, O.Fr. *defait*, pp. of *defaire*, from Lat. *dis-*, apart, *facere*, to make. *Drake*, p. 84, § 88. *Idiot*, ultimately from Gk. *ιδιώτης*, a private person, so, an inexperienced person: from Gk. *ιδιος*, own. Meanings: (1) a private person, (2) an ignorant person, (3) a fool, (4) one destitute of ordinary mental power. *Invalid*, Fr. from Lat. *in-*, negat., *validus*, strong: as adj., *invalid*, weak; as noun, *invalid*, a weak person. *Involve*, Fr. from Lat. *in*, prep., in, *volvere*, to roll. Meanings: (1) to wrap up, infold, (2) entangle. *Kaleidoscope*, Fr. from irregularly formed Gk. *καλός*, beautiful; *εἶδος*, form; *σκοπεῖν*, to view. *Middle*, A.S. *middel*, from *midd* with formative suffix *-el*. *Megrim*, Fr. *migraine*, from Gk. *ἡμικρανία*, a pain affecting one side of the head, from *ἡμι-*, hemi-, half; *κράνιον*, skull. Meanings: (1) a form of headache, (2) low spirits. *Monk*, Lat. *monachus*, from Gk. *μοναχός*, solitary (from *μόνος*, alone). *Orchard*, i.e. *wort-yard*, or herb-garden; now fruit plantation. *Pilgrim*, O.Fr. *pelegrin*, only found as *pelerin* (but Ital. *pellegrino*, *peregrino*), from Lat. *peregrinus*, a foreigner; ultimately from *per*, through; *ager*, field. *Scholar*, from *school* (spelt without *h* in earlier times, *h* being inserted in conformity with Lat. *scholaris*): *school*, from Lat. *schola*, Gk. *σχολή*, (1) leisure, (2) learned discussion occupying leisure, (3) the place where such discussion was carried on. *Uncouth*, p. 174, § 182. Meanings: (1) not known, (2) strange, (3) awkward.

7. Latin (directly or through French), the native element, Greek: see p. 15.

Ally, Fr. from Lat. *al-* (*ad*), to, *ligare*, to bind. *Agony*, Gk. *ἀγωνία*, a contest, through Fr. (1) a struggle, (2) the death-struggle, (3) intense pain. *Dyspeptic*, Fr. from Gk. *δυσ-*, hard; *πέπτος*, verbal adj. of *πέπτειν*, to cook, digest. *Girl*, from Low Ger. *görl*, a child, with dimin. suffix *-l*. Formerly a child of either sex, though more frequently a female: also, in special sense, a maid-servant. The word *girl* has

no etymological connexion with *garrulous*. *Journal*, Fr. from Lat. *diurnalis*, from *dies*, day: strictly an adj., 'daily,' of which we have a doublet direct from Lat. *diurnal*. Meanings: (1) daily; so Shakespeare, *M. for M.* iv. iii. 92, 'Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting,' (2) a diary, (3) a newspaper, whether published daily or not. *Lord*, a master, lit. loaf-ward, i.e. loaf-keeper: A.S. *hláford*. *Person*, Fr. *personne*, from Lat. *persōna*, an actor's mask, so, a character in a play; so, a person; from Lat. *persōnare*, to sound through: the actor's voice sounded through the mask. *Parson* is a doublet, meaning orig. a person of position, e.g. choir-master or curate. *Ornithologist*, from Fr. made from Gk. *ὄρνις* (*ὄρνιθ*-), a bird, *λέγειν*, to speak, and suffix *-ist* (Gk. *-ιστής*), marking agency. *Poison* (doublet *potion*), Fr. from Lat. *potionem*, acc. of *potio*, a draught. *Rival*, Fr. from Lat. *rivalis*, one who uses the same brook (Lat. *rivus*) as another, so, near neighbour; hence, competitor, antagonist. *Sherry* (older form *sherris*), from Spanish town *Xeres* near Cadiz. The name *Xeres* is a corruption of *Cæsaris*, genit. of *Cæsar*, after whom the town was called. *Silly*, A.S. *sálig*, timely (from *sél*, time, season, happiness). Meanings: (1) blessed, (2) innocent, (3) helpless, (4) foolish. *Somersault*, Fr. *soubresault*, ultimately from Lat. *supra*, over, *saltum*, acc. of *saltus*, a leap. *Telegraph*, of modern formation from Gk. *τῆλε*, afar, *γράφειν*, to write. *Villain*, Fr. from Low Lat. *villanus*, a farm servant (from Lat. *villa*, a farm-house). Meanings: (1) a feudal serf, (2) a peasant, (3) a scoundrel. *Volume*, Fr. from Lat. *volumen*, a scroll, so, a book on a parchment roll (from pp. of *volvere*, to roll). Meanings: (1) a rolled written document, (2) a book, (3) a rounded mass, e.g. *volumes* of smoke.

8. *Caitiff*, Fr. from Lat. *captivus*: *captive* is a doublet. *Cardinal*, from Lat. *cardinalis*, principal, used of something on which other matters depend, or, as we say, hinge (Lat. *cardo*, *cardin*-, a hinge); e.g. cardinal doctrines, cardinal points. As a noun *cardinal* denotes a member of the Sacred College in the Roman Catholic church: the cardinals rank next to the pope and advise him in his administration. *Frenzy*, Fr. ultimately from Gk. *φρήν*, *φρεν*-, heart, senses: Late Gk. *φρένσις*, inflammation of the brain. *Seraph*, a sing. formed from Hebrew *seráphim*, exalted ones. *Nightingale*, A.S. *nihtegale* (the *n* being inserted later), from A.S. *nihte*, of night, *gale*, a singer. With *gale* compare our *yell*. *Welkin*, sky, clouds, from A.S. *wolcnu*, clouds, plur. Cf. Ger. *wolke*, a cloud.

9. *Gazette*, O.Fr. *gazette*, an abstract of news, issued at Venice, from Ital. *gazetta*, a gazette: derived either (1) from Ital. *gazzetta*, a magpie, hence tittle-tattle, or (2) from *gazzetta*, a small coin, less than a farthing, which may have been paid for the privilege of reading the news. *Tinsel*, O.Fr. *estincelle*, a spark: cognate with *scintillation*

(Lat. *scintilla*, a spark). *Blame*, doublet of *blaspheme*: O.Fr. *blasmer*, ultimately from Gk. βλασφηημεῖν. *Loyal*, Fr. *loyal*, from Lat. *legalis*: *legal* is a doublet. *Archbishop*, A.S. *arcebisceop*: through Lat. from Gk. ἀρχι-, chief, ἐπισκοπος, bishop. *Sheriff*, for shire-reeve, A.S. *scir-geréfa*, shire officer.

10. Following the etymology we should write *sui-cide* (Lat. *sui*, of himself, *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cedere*, to slay); *loco-motive* (ultimately Lat. *locus*, *moveo*); *via-duct* (Lat. *via ducta*, a road conducted across something); *apo-stle* (ultimately Gk. ἀπό, off, στέλλειν, to send); *epi-gram* (ultimately Gk. ἐπί, upon, γράφειν, to write); *de-cline* (Lat. *de*, down, conjectural *clinare*, to lean); *sus-pect* is nearer to a division according to etymology than *susp-ect* (ultimately Lat. *su-* for *sus-*, *subs-*, under, *specere*, to look); *kin-dred* or *kind-red*, as the *d* is excrescent, belonging neither to root *kin* nor to suffix *-red* (as in *hat-red*, signifying state or condition); *lanc-et* (*et* dimin. suffix); *morn-ing* (*-ing* A.S. substantival suffix *-ung*); *hill-ock* (*-ock* dimin. suffix); *univers-ity* (ultimately Lat. *uni-*, for *unus*, one, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn: so, a combination into one whole); *semin-ary* (Lat. *seminarium*; *semin-*, stem of *semen*, seed, *-arium*, neut. adjectival suffix); *cata-strophe* (ultimately Gk. κατά, down, στρέφειν, to turn).

11. *With-*, against, back, Eng., *with-stand*; *contra-*, against, Lat. *contra-dict*, *counter-act*; *dia-*, through, Gk. *dia-meter*; *sub-*, under, Lat. *sub-ject*, *sup-pose*, *sub-division*; *per-*, through, Lat. *per-form*, *per-haps*; *sym-*, with, Gk. *sym-pathy*; *arch-*, chief, Gk. *arch-deacon*; *un-*, Eng. not, *un-just*, or reversal, *un-wind*; *ab-*, from, Lat. *ab-normal*.

12. *Ex-*, out, from; *mis-*, badly; *retro-*, backwards; *ante-*, before; *anti-*, against; *out-*, beyond; *be-*, intensive, very much; *ac-* (*ad-*), to; *ig-* (*in-*), not; *im-* (*in-*), not.

13. In *gold-en*, *-en* is adjectival, and means possessing a quality; in *sweet-en* it is causative, forming a transitive verb; in *vix-en* it marks the feminine; in *childr-en*, the plural; in *maid-en* it is a diminutive suffix.

14. *Black-ish*, possessing the quality in a slight degree; *yeoman-ry*, collective; *spin-ster*, feminine gender; *malt-ster*, agency (p. 82, § 86); *young-ster*, slight depreciation or contempt; *doct-or*, agency; *dar-ling*, diminutive; *man-hood*, *god-head*, *free-dom*, state or quality; *lanc-et*, *ring-let*, diminutive.

15. *Health*, *set*, *seat*, *web*, *depth*, *dip*, *lay*, *bathe*, *beloved*.

16. See p. 199, § 212. *Witticism*, a hybrid, from Eng. *witty* with Gk. suffixes *-ic* and *-ism*, probably due to mistaken analogy of *criticism*. *Oddity*, a hybrid, from Scandinavian *odd* with Romance suffix *-ity* (Fr. *-té*, Lat. *-tas*, *-tatem*). *Wondrous*, not a hybrid from Eng. *wonder*

with Lat. suffix *-osus* or *-us*, but a corruption of O.Eng. *wonders*, an adverb from *wonder* with suffix *-s*, originally genitival, p. 182, § 193, 3 (a). *Honeyed*, past participial suffix attached to a noun: see p. 202, remarks on *wretch-ed*. *Honey* is of Eng. origin.

17. Unhappy, impossible, irrational, discontented, invalid, ignoble, nonsense.

For diminutive forms see p. 201, § 216, and for *bicycle* see p. 203, Hybrids.

18. English: *ownership*, *wedlock*, *manly*, *truth*, *goodness*, *spinster*.

Latin: *actor*, *justice*, *verbose*, *animalcule*, *fugitive*, *vaccinate*.

Greek: *nihilist*, *obelisk*, *theism*, *logic*, *fertilize*, *idiot*.

French: *deputy*, *priestess*, *cigarette*, *grandeur*, *picturesque*, *magnify*.

19. For (a) see p. 201, § 216; for (b) see p. 202, last line; for (c) note following Q. 19, p. 207.

For (1) see p. 202, Agent; for (2) see p. 202, Act, state, quality.

20. In *around* the prefix *a* is a corruption of *on* and denotes position. *Numerous*, *-ous*, adjectival suffix, denotes possession of quality in high degree. *Governesses*, *-ess*, feminine, *-es* plural inflexion. *Recite*, *re-*, again, denotes repetition. *English*, adjectival, denotes possession of quality.

21. Because the first element in the compound modifies the meaning of the second. See p. 200, § 213. Additional examples: *horse-race*, *race-horse*; *oil-lamp*, *lamp-oil*; *boot-jack*, *jack-boot*; *house-boat*, *boat-house*; *workhouse*, *house-work*.

22. *Forlorn*, intensive; *misuse*, badly; *abstract*, from; *bespeak*, transitive; *livelihood*, condition; *whiten*, causative; *swinish*, possessing a quality, in a depreciatory sense; *satchel*, diminutive.

23. *-fy*, causative (Fr. *-fier*, Lat. *-ficare* from *facio*); *-ness*, state or quality, Eng.; *-ion*, state or quality, Fr. from Lat.; *-ible*, adapted for, given to (Fr. *-ble* from Lat. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*, *-ubilis*, as in *cap-able*, *ed-ible*, *sol-uble*); *-en*, diminutive, e.g. *maiden*; feminine, *vixen*; plural, *oxen*; possessing a quality, *wooden*; causative, *darken*; passive sense, *burden*, that which is borne; *beaten*, past participle; all Eng.; *-isk*, diminutive, *asterisk*, Gk.; *-ly*, adverbial, Eng.; *-tude*, quality, Lat.

24. *Fore-*, before, *forefathers*; *in-* (1) into, *inject*, (2) not, *infirm*; *meta-*, change, *metamorphose*; *-en* (see preceding answer); *-le* (1) diminutive, *bundle*, *castle*, (2) possessing a quality, *gentle*; *-er* (1) agent, *baker*, (2) old plural, *child-er-en*, (3) comparative, *stronger*, (4) frequentative, *batter* (from *beat*).

Umpire, formerly *numpire*, O. Fr. *nompair*, odd, from Lat. *non*, not, *par*, equal: so, the odd (or third) man who decides between two others. The initial *n* in a *numpire* has been attached to the indef. article in *an umpire*. A converse process is seen in the words *a newt*,

for an *cwt* (the correct form of which is preserved in *est*), in a *nickname*, for an *ekename* (*eke* meaning 'also': cf. Ger. *auch*), and in the archaic phrase *for the nonce* (*i.e.* *for then once*, for that time only). *Iceicle*, A.S. *is-gicel*, where *gicel* is a dimin. form meaning 'a small piece of ice': thus *iceicle* contains the meaning 'ice' in each part. *Jovial* describes the happy temperament supposed by astrologers to characterise those born under the influence of the planet Jupiter. *Tawdry* for *St Awdry*, originally used in the phrase *tawdry lace*, *i.e.* lace bought at St Awdry's fair held on St Awdry's day, Oct. 17. *Awdry* is a popular form of *Etheldrida*. *Sirloin*, O.Fr. *surlonge*, from Fr. *sur*, above, *longe*, loin. The theory that the joint received its name because it was knighted by James I. as 'Sir Loin' is a humorous invention. *Squirrel*, ultimately from Gk. *σκιόπος*, a squirrel (from *σκιά*, shadow, *ὀπίς*, tail, *i.e.* shadow-tail, from his bushy tail). *Trivial*, from Lat. *tri-*, three, *via* way; *trivialis*, belonging to three cross-roads, so, common-place. *Utopian*, from Sir Thomas More's romance *Utopia* (published 1516), which describes an imaginary island, situated *nowhere*: from Gk. *οὐ*, not, *τόπος*, place. *Solecism*, see p. 246, footnote. *Boycott*, from Capt. Boycott, a farmer in Connemara and agent of Lord Erne, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim of the system of intimidation to prevent freedom in dealing (1880): used as noun and verb.

25. Enlarge, justify, strengthen, widen, bedim, cleanse, endear.

26. (1) Gold-*en*, talent-*ed*, hand-*some*, wood-*y*, fruit-*ful*, baby-*ish*, pictur-*esque*, infant-*ile*, infant-*ine*, verb-*ose*.

(2) free-*dom*, holi-*ness*, tru-*th*, heigh-*t*, grand-*eur*, brave-*ry*, cruel-*ty*, dull-*ard*.

(3) from nouns: spark-*le*, knee-*l*, typi-*fy*, galvan-*ize*, critic-*ize*: from adjectives: dark-*en*, ling-*er* (long).

(4) where, whither, whence, when, why, how (from *who*: p. 182, § 193, 4).

27. *Dike* (of which *ditch* is a weakened form: *dig* comes from A.S. *dician*, to make a *dīc* or *dike*); *wind*, *i.e.* turn about, twist, akin to *wend*, *went*; *give*; *moon*; *house* (Icelandic *húsbóndi*, the master of a house, from *hús*, house, *búandi*, dwelling in); *long*; *weave* (formerly *oof* from A.S. *ōwef*, *i.e.* *ō*, for *on*, *wef*, from the verb to weave: recognising its connexion with *weave* but not recognising the fact that *oof* already contained an element from *weave*, people put a *w* before *oof*); *sow*; *bear*; *lose*; *fox*.

28. *Kine*, double plur., A.S. *cū*, 'cow,' made its plur. *cý*, to which the plur. inflexion *-en* was afterwards added.

Riches, p. 89, § 93 (2). *Rather*, p. 116, first paragraph. *Naught*, p. 130, first paragraph.

Hillock, diminutive form of Eng. origin.

Surname, from Fr. *sur* (Lat. *super*), *name* of Eng. origin: thus a hybrid.

29. *Empress* from Fr. *imperatrice* (Lat. *imperatricem*), *-ice* becoming *-ess* by analogy with other fem. forms: there has also been contraction of the stem. *Alms*, p. 89, § 93 (2). *Nearer*, p. 115, § 115. *None* from A.S. *ne*, not, *án*, one: by loss of final *n* *none* becomes *no*, as in *nothing*, *nobody*. *Atheism*, coined from Gk. *θε-ós*, a god, by adding suffix *-ism* (*-ισμος*) and prefix *a*, negative. *Superficies*, direct from Lat. (*super*, above, *facies*, face); the same word entering through Fr. appears as *surface*.

30. *Sisterly*, famous, quarrelsome, slavish, silvery, silvern (poetic, e.g. 'Speech is *silvern*, silence is golden').

31. *Older*, *elder*, p. 115, last paragraph; *Latest*, *last*, Key, p. 24, Q. 3. *Masterly*, with the skill of a master; e.g. He played in a masterly way: *masterful*, domineering, e.g. His masterful spirit would brook no opposition. *Virtuous*, morally good; *virtual*, existing in effect but not actually: e.g. Women are *virtually* represented in parliament though they have no votes. *Stationery*, writing materials; *stationary*, at rest, fixed. *Idiotic*, characteristic of an idiot, absurd; *idiomatic*, pertaining to a form of expression which is peculiar to any language. *Idol*, an image or object of mistaken worship; *idyll* (or *idyl*), a rural or pastoral poem, e.g. the idyls of Theocritus, Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*: applied also to longer descriptive pieces, as Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. *Politie*, in keeping with good policy, expedient; *political*, pertaining to civil government. *Confident*, adj., fully assured; *confidant*, noun, one to whom secrets are entrusted. *Expedient*, proper under the circumstances, advisable; *expeditious*, speedy. *Credible*, believable; *creditable*, reputable.

32. *Cambric*, from *Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France (Flemish *Kameryk*), where this fine linen was first made. *Dandelion*, Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth; so called from the jagged leaves. *Drawing-room*, for *withdrawing-room*, a room to which people retire: the unabbreviated form occurs in Evelyn's *Diary* (1661). *Laconic*, i.e. Lacedæmonian or Spartan, means expressing much in few words after the manner of the ancient Laconians. *Nostril*, p. 51 (4). *Posthumous* (see Key, p. 13). *Tantalize*, from Tantalus, a son of Zeus, who, for revealing the secrets of the gods, was placed in water up to his chin: when he stooped to drink the water receded from his lips. *Profusely*: Lat. *profusus*, liberal, pp. of *profundere*, to pour forth, gives us *profuse* from which the adv. is formed by adding Eng. suffix *-ly*. *Bicycle*, from Lat. *bi-*, two, Gk. *κύκλος*, wheel: a hybrid. *Surgeon*, formerly *chirurgeon*, cf. Fr. *chirurgien*: one who works with the hands (Gk. *χέρ*, hand, *ἐργεῖν*, to work).

33. The suffixes *-ness* and *-ship* denote state or quality: *-ock* and *-ing* are diminutives, and *-ard* augmentative.

For the modification of the vowel of the stem (*cat*, *thumb*, *fox*) see p. 50, last paragraph, Umlaut.

34. The suffix *-ish* denotes the possession of a quality in a low degree, *blackish*; hence sometimes it suggests disparagement, *babyish*: *-ine*, possession of a quality, *divine*: *-en*, see Key, p. 42, Q. 13: *-y* (Lat.), state or quality, *infamy*, *glory*: *-y* (Gk.), with same idea, *sympathy*: *-y*, possession of a quality, *mighty*: *-al*, possession of a quality, *comical*: *-ic* (Gk.), pertaining to, *periodic*: *-ic* (Lat.), possession of a quality, *rustic*: *-ous*, possession of a quality in a high degree, *famous*: *-less*, absence of a quality, *homeless*: *-some*, possession of a quality, *wholesome*.

35. *Kine*, see Key, p. 44, Q. 28. *Shepherdess*, a hybrid: the elements *shep* (*sheep*) and *herd* (keeper of a flock) are Eng.; the suffix *-ess* is Fr. *-esse*, Late Lat. *-issa*. *Spinster*, p. 82, § 86, first paragraph. *Unjust*, a hybrid: *just*, Fr. *juste*, Lat. *justum*, accus. of *justus*, prefix *un-*, Eng. *Mineralogy*, a hybrid: *mineral*, Fr. *logy*, Gk.; Fr. *mineral* from Fr. *miner*, to excavate, from Low Lat. *minare*, to lead, hence to follow up a lode or vein of ore: *minare* acquired this sense from the meaning to drive by threats, from Lat. *minari*, to threaten. In passing from Lat. *minæ*, threats, to Eng. *mine* in coal-*mine* we have travelled a long way. The suffix *-λογία* is from *λέγειν*, to speak. *Deodorize*, a hybrid: the prefix *de-* is the Lat. prep. meaning from, away from; *odor* is Lat., the suffix *-ize*, Gk., spelt *-ise* as it reached us through Fr. *-iser*. *Children*, p. 88, III. 2. *Sovereign*, O.Fr. *soverain*, later *souverain*, from Low Lat. *superanus*, chief, from *super*, above: the *g* is intrusive, probably from confusion with *reign*, as in *foreign* (see Key, p. 13). *Talkative*, a hybrid: *talk* is Scandinavian, *-ative*, Fr. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*, Lat. *-ativus*, in which the suffix *-ivus* is added to the past partic. stem in *-at-*. *Laughable* denotes what can be laughed at: see the remarks on *reliable*, p. 267, note to Q. 31, (2).

36. *Jew-ry*, collective; *duck-ling*, diminutive; *wit-ness*, action (e.g. to bear witness: afterwards the doer of the act, one who bears witness); *trump-et*, diminutive (a small *trump* as *trombone* is a large *trump*); *a-board*, *on board* (*a-* is a corruption of prep. *on*); *Arch-duke*, chief.

37. *Al-mighty*, Lat. *omni-potent*, Gk. *pan-theist*. *Ill-starred*, Lat. *mal-content*, *male-factor*, *mis-chance*, Gk. *dys-pepsia*. *Thoroughfare*, Lat. *per-vade*, Gk. *dia-meter*. *With-stand*, Lat. *re-sist*, *ob-struct*, *contra-dict*, Gk. *anti-pathy*. *Wood-en* (interpreting the suffix strictly as denoting made of the material indicated by the noun), Lat. *ligne-ous*, Gk. *adamant-ine*. *Black-en*, Lat. *terri-fy*, Gk. *fertil-ise*. *Learn-ed* (past part. used as adj.), Lat. *desol-ate*.

38. Compare *unman* with *manly*, *manliness*, *manful*, *manfully*, *mannish*: *distrust* with *trustful*, *trusty*: *undress* with *dressy*: *untruth* with *truthful*. For further illustration compare *view*, *interview*, *review*; *indict*, *interdict*, *contradict*; *subtract*, *retract*, *detract*, *contract*; *proceed*, *precede*, *intercede*, *succeed*, which show considerable differences in their meaning. Compare on the other hand *false*, *falsely*, *falsehood*, *falsity*, *falseness*; *beg*, *beggar*, *beggary*, which show an underlying stratum of uniform meaning, only the part of speech being changed. The statement in the text of the question is however much too sweeping. The prefixes in the following examples do not appreciably modify, far less reverse, the meaning of the words to which they are attached: *a-rise*, *a-shamed*, *be-smear*, *for-lorn*, *un-loose*, *dis-sever*.

39. See Key, p. 8, Q. 11.

1. Importation from other languages.
2. Formation of compounds: *e.g. steam-tram*, *railway*, *motor-car*, *torpedo-catcher*, *Little-Englander*, *blackleg*.
3. Formation of derivatives: *e.g. rationaliser*, *argon*, *appendicitis*, *bimetallism*, *jollification*, *totalisator*, *crammer*.
4. Adoption of proper names as common nouns or verbs: *e.g. boycott*, *jingo*, *galvani-c*, *brougham*, *volt* (from *Volta*), *macadamize*.
5. Adoption of slang terms into literary English: *e.g. mugwump*, *gerrymander*, *boom*, *slump*, *slumming*, *boss*.

40. *Hospital*, hospitable, host, hostel, (h)ostler, hotel, (ho)spital (as in Spitalfields).

Vision, advise, envy, evident, improvise, invidious, provide, prudent, review, revise, supervise, survey, visage, visible, visit, visual.

Tenant, tenacious, tenement, tenet, tenor, tentative, tenure, retain, sustain, obtain, &c.

Victor, convince, evict, evince, invincible, vanquish.

Sequel, consecutive, consequent, ensue, execute, persecute, prosecute, pursue, second, subsequent, sue, suit, suite.

CHAPTER XXII. P. 226.

1. See p. 210, and for the shortest sentence see p. 211, § 221 (3).

The shortest sentence, 'Go,' admits of some forms of expansion, but not of all. Thus, the subject *You* may be expanded by a noun in apposition and the predicate *go* by an adverb, as in 'You, *the traitor*, go *away*': or *You* may be expanded by an adjective-clause and *go* by an adverbial clause, as in 'You, *who are guilty of treason*, go *whence you will never return*': or *You* may be expanded by a participle and *go* by an adverbial phrase or an absolute phrase, as in 'You, *degraded* and

condemned, go (1) *with all speed* (2) *to a foreign land* (adverbial phrases), *your sentence having been pronounced* (absolute phrase). See p. 213, § 223, and p. 215, § 226.

2. *To detail how the success...tenour of my life* is the real subject, anticipated by the use of *it* as a temporary substitute. In analysing sentences of this type we may describe *It* as the Provisional Subject and the substantive clause or phrase for which it stands as the Real Subject, or we may describe *It* as the Subject and the substantive clause or phrase for which it stands as an Enlargement in apposition with *it*.

3. *Go* is certainly a sentence, the ellipsis of the subject *you* being usual in imperative sentences.

Hence stands for 'Go hence' or 'I tell you to go hence.' The essential elements of a sentence are a subject and a predicate. We may sometimes omit the subject, as we do in imperative sentences, leaving *you* to be understood when we say 'Go': and we may sometimes omit the predicate, as we do in answering questions, leaving the verb to be supplied from the interrogative sentence; e.g. 'Who said so?' 'The captain,' i.e. The captain *said so*. But in 'Hence' we have neither subject nor predicate. All that remains of a sentence is an adverbial adjunct of the predicate. It would probably be more in keeping with our notion of a sentence to call 'Hence' an interjection than to call it an elliptical sentence. A knife scarcely deserves to be called a knife any longer when it has lost its handle, its blade, and all that remains is a rivet. When we say 'Hi!' in hailing a cabman we mean 'I want you,' or 'Come hither.' But 'Hi!' is an interjection, not a sentence.

For *Yes* see p. 181, § 191.

4. For *subject* and *predicate* see p. 210, and for *copula*, p. 177, note to Q. 1.

• The grammatical analysis is as follows:

<i>Subj.</i>	This
<i>Adjunct of Subj.</i>	that I see before me
<i>Pred.</i>	{ <i>Verb. of Incompl. Predn.</i> is
	{ <i>Complement</i> a dagger.

The logical analysis is as follows:

<i>Subj.</i>	This that I see before me
<i>Copula</i>	is
<i>Pred.</i>	a dagger.

5. *This*: converting the Interrogative to an equivalent Declaratory sentence, we get '*This* is he.'—*You*.—*Battle*, see p. 218, 12.—*He*: 'his horse being killed' is an absolute phrase, p. 215, Adverbial Adjuncts.

6. See p. 210 and p. 212, § 222.

7. On the impersonal verb *methinks* see p. 139, § 143. The construction of the word in this passage is to be explained thus :

Subj. [that] The billows spoke and told me of it

Pred. thought, i.e. seemed

Advl. adjunct of Pred. [to] me.

Me in *methought* is in the dative case.

	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
	chieftain	drew	sword
<i>Adjuncts</i>	the, warlike	at once	his, trusty

9. The horse, *which had a vicious temper*, kicked the man *because he was being clumsily groomed*.

10. See p. 213, § 224.

(a) The Saxons invaded England *during the latter part of the fifth century*.

(b) The Saxons invaded England *when the fifth century was more than two-thirds spent*.

11. When the officer approached the thatched building, which was partly hidden from his view, a brisk fusillade was suddenly commenced from the upstairs windows.

In this sentence the principal predicate *was commenced* has for its extensions (1) *suddenly*, (2) *from the upstairs windows*, (3) *when the officer...from his view*, and the third of these, the adverbial clause, contains an object, *building*, which is enlarged (1) by an adjective *thatched*, (2) by an adjectival clause *which was partly hidden from his view*.

12. See pp. 194—5.

(1) Noun-clause, (2) Adjective-clause, (3) Adverbial. See p. 196, § 206, where the reasons for so describing these clauses are stated.

13. Subject and predicate, p. 210; object, p. 214, § 225; enlargement, expansion, attributive adjunct, p. 212, § 223; adverbial adjunct, p. 214, § 226; complement, p. 211, § 221 (4); sentence, p. 210; cf. p. 193, last paragraph; clause and phrase, p. 213, § 224; principal and subordinate clauses, pp. 194—5; simple, compound, and complex sentences, p. 194.

14. Noun-clauses: *That you made a grave mistake* is obvious. I see *that you made a grave mistake*.

Adjective-clauses: Those *who do nothing* generally take to shouting. We feel but little respect for those *who do nothing*.

Adverbial clauses: *When rogues fall out*, honest men get their own. Go to a busy man, *if you want anything done*.

15. If you would understand an author you must understand the age in which he lived. Principal clause, *You must understand the age*;

Adjectival clause limiting *age*, *in which he lived*; Adverbial clause, qualifying *must understand*, *if you would understand an author*.

He knows much who knows when he must hold his tongue. Principal clause, *He knows much*; Adjectival clause limiting *he*, *who knows when he must hold his tongue*; Noun clause, object of *knows* in Adjectival clause, *when he must hold his tongue*.

16. The thief, *an old offender* (Noun in apposition), avoided the policeman, *who was on the other side of the street* (Adjectival clause), *a disturbance having arisen outside a public-house* (Absolute phrase).

17. (a) She sings worse than ever *she sang well: than ever she sang well* is an adverbial clause modifying the predicate *sings*.

(b) Our proverb says *that it is better to do well late than it is good to do well never*. What does our proverb say? *that it is better...well never*: this is therefore a noun clause, containing an adverbial clause, *than it is good to do well never*, modifying the predicate of the noun clause *it is better*.

(c) Things happened precisely as you guessed *that they would happen*. What did you guess? *That they would happen*: this is therefore a noun clause, forming part of the adverbial clause *as you guessed that they would happen* by which the predicate *happened* is modified when we say in the principal clause *Things happened*.

18. *Fifty*: adj.: Better *fifty* years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

noun: They sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties*.

Few: adj.: *Few* substances are found pure in nature.

pron.: Many be called but *few* chosen.

Kill: verb: The severe frost will *kill* the shrubs.

noun: We were just in time for the *kill*, *i.e.* act of killing.

(Hunting slang.)

Cavalry: noun: The *cavalry* pursued the enemy.

adj.: The enemy were routed by a fierce *cavalry* charge.

Their: pronom. possess. adj.: They glory in *their* wealth.

pers. pron. (obsolete): Be not afraid of *their* terror, *i.e.* the terror of *them*.

Those: pron.: Take these and leave me *those*.

pronom. demons. adj.: Take away *those* things.

Sheer: adj.: *Sheer* stupidity: a *sheer* descent.

adv.: *Sheer* he cleft the bow asunder.

verb: *Sheer* off and part company.

Pell-mell: adv.: The mob rushed *pell-mell* down the street.

As: relat. pron.: This is not such behaviour *as* I expected. You crossed in the same boat *as* I did.

adv.: You acted *as* if you were mad. He looks *as* old *as* (advbl. conj.) Methuselah.

As: adv. conj.: He whistled *as* he walked.

Why: adv.: *Why* do you ask?

conj.: I insist on knowing *why* you said so.

Bravo: interj.: '*Bravo!* well done!' they cried.

noun: He is the companion of *bravoes*, bandits, and assassins.

19. (i) *When*, conjunctive adverb (or adverbial conjunction): qualifies *are established* and joins the clause *you are established* to the principal clause *I will call on you*.

where, conj. adv. (or advbl. conj.): qualifies *to reside* and joins clause *you intend to reside* to clause *when you are established in the house*.

if, conj. joining clause *I may (call)* to prin. clause *I will call on you*.

(ii) *but*, adv. simple, qualifying *one*.

as, relat. pron., having for its antecedent, not *house*, but the fact that I had but one house stated in the antecedent clause: *as* is here equivalent to 'a fact which': cf. *id quod* in Latin.

since, prep. governing *then*.

then, adv. of time used as noun: see p. 190, Q. 7, note (b).

20. *Any*, adjective of quantity with noun not expressed,—obj. of *have*: e.g. Have you *any* (money)? or indef. numeral adj.: Have you *any* (matches)?

none, adj. of quantity or number used here as noun: I have *none* (i.e. no money, or no matches).

when, interrog. adv. of time—qualif. *come*.

why, interrog. adv. of reason—qualif. *is here*.

rejoicing, partic. pres. act. of intrs. verb *to rejoice*, lim. *he*.

talking, gerund, present form, of act. trs. verb, nom. complement of *is*.

random, noun abstr.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *at*.

that, conjunct. subord.—joining clause *He said that* to clause *It is not true*.

that, pron. demonstr.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *said*.

same, adj. demonstr. lim. noun not expressed—obj.—gov. by *saw*.

as, relat. pron. referring to antecedent noun understood with *same*—obj.—gov. by *did* (i.e. *saw*).

21. *Which*, pron. interrog.—neut. sing. 3rd pers. nom.—subj. of *is*.

which, pron. relat.—neut. sing. 3rd pers. referring to antecedent *which*.

The expression *Which is which* is used interrogatively and relatively (e.g. 'Which is which?' 'It is by no means clear which is which') to denote uncertainty in distinguishing between two or more objects. The case of the second *which* must depend upon its construction when the ellipsis in the sentence is supplied. If we understand the sentence thus, —'Which is *that* which *is wanted*?'—the relative is subject to *is wanted*:

if we understand it thus,—‘Which is *that* which *I want?*’—the relative is object to *want*.

forgiven, participle past, passive, of trs. verb, lim. *he*. (Unless directed to the contrary, students should parse the auxiliaries of mood and tense in combination with the participles or infinitives of the verb which they help to conjugate. Thus, *was forgiven*, verb, weak, trs.—pass. indic. past indef. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *he*.)

fault, noun com.—sing. obj.—retained object after passive verb *was forgiven*. See pp. 143—4, § 147.

too, adv. of degree—qual. *much*.

much, adv. of degree—qual. *protests*.

methinks, verb, weak, intrs. impers.—act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 3rd (*me* is the 1st pers. pron. sing. dat.).

perish, verb, weak, intrs.—act. subj. pres. indef. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *thought*.

building: taking this as an active form used with a passive force (cf. p. 144, § 148), we may parse it thus: (1) partic. pres. of trs. verb,—act. with pass. meaning,—lim. *ship*; or having regard to the probable origin of the construction, we may parse it thus: (2) gerund, pres., of trs. verb, act. in form with pass. meaning, obj. gov. by lost *a-*, for prep. *on* or *in*: ‘the ship is *a-building*.’

thee, pron. pers. of 2nd pers.—sing. obj. (As *sit* is an intransitive verb, *thee* is of course not the object of *sit*. It is really the old dative and signifies *for thyself*. Bearing this fact in mind we may call *thee* reflexive object as a matter of convenience, but the verb has no transitive force. Cf. Fare *thee* well; Haste *thee*, nymph.)

taken, participle past, pass. of trs. verb ‘to take,’ lim. *him*, to which it is the complement, and not merely attributive. ‘I saw the man taken’ means ‘I saw the capture of the man,’ not ‘I saw the captured man.’ The participle really forms an indirect predicate to the object: ‘I saw *that the man was taken*.’ Similarly ‘I believed the man insane’ means, not ‘I believed the insane man,’ but ‘I believed *that the man was insane*.’ See Mason’s *Eng. Gram.* § 397.

be, verb, defect. intrs. of incompl. predication,—act. subj. pres. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *it*.

22. *In*, prep.—gov. *front*.

the, demonstr. adj. (def. art.),—lim. *front*.

front, noun com.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *in*.

of, prep.—gov. *eye*.

eye, noun com.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *of*.

is, verb defect. intrs. of incompl. predication,—act. indic. pres. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *window*.

a, demonstr. adj. (indef. art.),—lim. *window*.

clear, transparent, adj. of quality—pos.—lim. *window*.

window, noun com.—neut. sing. nom.—subj. of *is*.

exactly, adv. of degree,—qualif. *like*.

like, adj. of quality,—lim. *window*.

glass, noun com.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *like*.

watch, noun com.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *of*.

When, conj. adv.—qual. *falls* and joining *he is hurt* and *a man falls*.

man, noun com.—masc. sing. nom.—subj. of *falls*.

falls, verb, strong, intrs.—act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *man*.

from, prep.—gov. *horse*.

his, pronom. possess. adj.—lim. *horse*.

horse, noun com.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *from*.

he, demonstr. pron. of 3rd pers. (*or* 3rd pers. pron.)—masc. sing. nom.—subj. of *is*.

often, adv. of time,—qual. *hurt*.

seriously, adv. of degree,—qual. *hurt*.

is hurt, verb, weak, trs.—pass. indic. pres. indef. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *he*.

He (see above),—subj. of *rushed*.

rushed, verb, weak, intrs.—act. indic. past indef. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *he*.

into, prep.—gov. *field*.

field, noun com.—neut. sing. obj.—gov. by *into*.

and, conj. coord.—joining *he rushed* and *he fell*.

foremost, adj. demonstr.—superl.—lim. *he*. (Or adv. of place,—superl.—qual. *fighting*.)

fighting, participle pres. act. of trs. verb,—lim. *he*.

fell (see above),—act. indic. past indef. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *he*.

Life, noun abstr.—neut. sing. nom.—subj. of *has passed*.

has passed, verb, weak, intrs.—act. indic. pres. perf. sing. 3rd,—agreeing with *life*.

with, prep.—gov. *me*.

me, pers. pron. of 1st pers.—sing. obj.—gov. by *with*.

but, adv. of degree,—qual. *roughly*.

roughly, adv. of manner,—qual. *has passed*.

since, conj. subord.—joining *Life has passed* and *I heard thee*.

I, pers. pron. of 1st pers.—sing. nom.—subj. of *heard*.

heard, verb, weak, trs.—act. indic. past indef. sing. 1st,—agreeing with *I*.

thee, pers. pron. of 2nd pers.—sing. obj.—gov. by *heard*.

last, adv. of time,—superl.—qual. *heard*.

23. *Next*: adj. Tell me in your *next* letter.

adv. Tell me when *next* you write.

No: adv. I can say *no* more.

No: adj. *No* house was left standing.

equivalent to a sentence of denial: Was he here yesterday?

No, *i.e.* he was not here yesterday. See p. 181, § 191.

The: def. article (or demonstr. adj.) *The* nights are cold.

adv. *The* sooner *the* better: p. 182, § 193, 3 (c).

Together: adv. They tied his hands *together*.

Past: participial adj. The harvest is *past*.

Forgive the follies of his *past* life.

noun: Forget the *past*.

prep. The driver ran *past* his signals.

adv. The soldiers went *past*.

Else: adv. It was he that did it and no one *else*.

But: adv. He has *but* one child.

prep. He lost all his children *but* one.

conj. He had three children *but* lost two.

with force of relat. pron. There was no one *but* felt sorry for him, *i.e.* *who* did *not* feel sorry for him: p. 129, § 131.

Ere: conj. Come down *ere* my child die.

prep. He will be found out *ere* long. *Ere* my arrival they had gone.

24. *Please* (see note to Question), verb, weak, intrs.—act. imperat. or subj. pl. 2nd,—agreeing with *you*. (Or, according to its original construction, verb, weak, trs. impers.—act. subj. sing. 3rd,—followed by *you* in dative case, *i.e.* May it please you.)

write, verb, strong, trs.—act. imperat. pl. 2nd,—agreeing with *you* understood. (Or, infin. pres. indef.—dependent on *please*.)

Thank, verb, weak, trs.—act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 1st,—agreeing with *I* of which there is an ellipsis.

Thanks, noun com.—neut. plur. obj. or nom. according as we fill in the ellipsis: thus ‘I give you *thanks*’ (obj.), ‘*Thanks* (nom.) are due to you.’

like, verb, weak, trs.—act. subj. (or indic.) pres. indef. plur. 2nd,—agreeing with *you*. (But formerly, *if it like you*, where *like* is impers. subj. sing. 3rd, and *you* is in the dative case.)

you, pers. pron. of 2nd pers.—plur. obj.—obj. of trs. verb *get*,—used reflexively, ‘Get *yourselves* gone.’

cheating, gerund, present form, of act. trs. verb *to cheat*,—obj.—gov. by *of*.

having cheated, gerund, past form,—gov. by *of*. (These convenient compound forms of the gerund, *e.g.* *being cheated*, *having cheated*, *having been cheated*, are modern developments, the corresponding participles having been adopted for the purpose.)

CHAPTER XXIII. P. 240.

The sentences in § 246 admit of correction in various ways. It would be possible, *e.g.* to make the phrase containing the participle in each case an absolute phrase. The form of expression would be grammatically correct, but in many instances the phraseology would be strained and awkward. Thus, in ordinary intercourse nobody would be likely to cast his sentence in the following form: 'We sailing in a yacht (*absolute phrase*), the coast seems to move faster than we,' or, 'They having arrived at the spot (*absol. phr.*), a scene of horror presented itself to their eyes.' The sentences have therefore been amended so as to make them conform not only to standards of grammatical correctness but also to the usage of daily speech.

1. The day being fine, I went out for a walk.
2. As we sail in a yacht, &c.
3. Though he courted the favour of neither rich nor poor, &c.
4. Foiled and disgraced, he abandoned his candidature.

5. Louis was ...a good man, but, as he was a bad ruler, his subjects rebelled. *Or*, ...but, being a bad ruler, he drove his subjects into rebellion.

6. As he had been killed early, I sent a party, &c. *Or*, He had been killed early, so I sent, &c. (The position of *early* is not in accordance with our idiom.)

7. This attempt having failed, no further trial was made. *Or*, Having failed in this attempt, he (*or* they) made no further trial.

8. As we (*or* they) travelled (*or* were travelling) along the line, the tower, &c.

9. If we judge from the time taken, the race was rowed quicker (*adv.*, see p. 182, § 193, 1 (*b*) and 2) than in any previous year. (The qualification *Judging from the time taken* is not absurd as it may seem to be at first sight. How, it may be asked, can you judge whether the race was rowed quicker or slower except by the time taken? The writer means however that, while the slower rate of the strokes over the course and the less exhausted condition of the crews at the finish might lead one to infer that the race was rowed slower than in any previous year, the stop-watch showed that it had actually been rowed quicker.)

10. Having perceived the weakness of his poems, he now reissues them under new titles. *Or*, His poems now reappear to us under new titles, their weakness having been perceived.

11. Vainly endeavouring to suppress his emotion, he abruptly brought the service to an end.

12. Seeing him left for dead upon the ground, his companions, &c.
Or, When he was left for dead upon the ground, his companions, &c.

13. When they arrived (*or*, On their arrival) at the spot, a scene, &c.

14. Having hastily discussed (*or*, After hastily discussing) the position of affairs, they adopted prompt measures and sent a telegram.
Or, The position of affairs having been hastily discussed (*absol. phr.*), prompt measures were adopted, &c.

15. Not having had the accounts audited for some years, the directors resolved that the services, &c. *Or*, The accounts not having been properly audited for some years (*absol. phr.*), it was resolved by the directors, &c.

CHAPTER XXIV. P. 250.

1. 'He had *few* followers,' *i.e. not many*: 'He had *a few* followers,' *i.e. some at least*, though not many.

'I got *little* credit for it,' *i.e. not much*: 'I got *a little* credit for it,' *i.e. some at least*, though not a great deal.

'She has *a black and white* pony,' *i.e. a piebald pony*: '*a black and a white pony*,' *i.e. two ponies, one black and one white*. See pp. 244—5, § 253.

2. 1. Say *to things of that kind*: p. 242, § 248, last paragraph.

2. Say *that say just what they think*: *that* refers to a plural antecedent *men* and the verb to which *that* is the subject must therefore be plural: p. 248, second paragraph.

3. Say *as the father did*: p. 246, § 254.

4. Say *I had rather*: *more rather* is pleonastic, *rather* being a comparative form. Say *he were neither a soldier*, or *he should be neither a soldier*: *had* is subjunctive and the sentence means 'I would sooner have it that he were neither a soldier nor a lawyer,' 'I should wish that he were neither a soldier nor a lawyer': the preference is expressed either for a state of things contrary to fact (if he actually is a soldier or a lawyer), or for a future state of things, not yet realised and therefore purely conjectural (if his career is at present undecided). The law of sequence of tenses requires *were* in the dependent clause. Say *nor* instead of *or* as the correlative of *neither*. Repeat *a* before *lawyer*: a soldier and a lawyer are distinct persons: p. 244, § 253.

5. Say *Neither of these persons considers himself competent*; p. 242, § 250.

6. Say *his* for *their*, retaining *every*, or change *every boy* to *all the boys* and retain *their*: p. 242, § 250. Say *anyone whom* for *whoever*:

the pronoun governed by *saw* must be in the objective case. Omitting the antecedent, object of *punish*, we may legitimately say *he would punish whomsoever he saw idle*: p. 249, § 258, last paragraph.

3. See note in text.

4. See note in text.

5. See pp. 128—9, § 130.

Additional examples of ambiguous relatives: I met the policeman *who* told me of the burglary. His houses *which* are to let are in the High Street. I sent ~~the~~ parcel to my brother *who* is in India. I have lost your watch *which* you lent me.

6. See p. 213, § 223.

7. See pp. 247—9, § 258, and for omission of relative, p. 126, first paragraph.

Say *Let him and me settle*; the transitive verb *let* requires the objective case. Say *whom*, object of *invite*.

8. *Either*, distributive; *such*, demonstrative; *one*, indefinite; *as*, relative.

His conduct is *such as* fills me with disgust. Your present story is not the same *as* you told me yesterday.

You, see Key, p. 54, Q. 24. *Himself*, reflexive personal pronoun of 3rd person, used with emphatic force, in apposition with subject *he*. *Such*, demonstrative adjective, lim. *day*.

9. 1. Say *at first* for *firstly* which is used to signify 'in the first place' when a series of considerations is enumerated, *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, *lastly*; even in this connexion the use of the word is condemned by purists on the ground that *first* is itself an adverb ("I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*," says De Quincey). Say *who* for *whom*: the object of *tell* is not *whom*, but the noun clause *who it was*. Say *afterwards* for *after* as more in accordance with our idiom, though both words are adverbs. Say *she* for *her*: the complement of the predicate *was* refers to the subject and must therefore conform to it in construction. Accordingly the verb *to be* takes the same case after it as before it. The subject *it* (I found *that it was she*) is in the nominative case; therefore its complement must be in the nominative case.

2. Say *none of them* for *neither of these*: *neither* implies duality and there are three courses. Say *nor*, the correlative of *neither*. Say *seems*: the subjects are singular and *nor* is disjunctive; p. 254. Say either (1) *who*, *people think*, *is*; *whom* cannot stand as subject to *is*: or (2) *whom* *people think to be*: p. 249, last paragraph. Say *have occupied*; the subject *that* refers to a plural antecedent *men*; p. 248, second paragraph.

3. Say *who*, subject of *had been murdered*; p. 249, last paragraph. Say (1) *a girl ten years old*, or (2) *a girl ten years of age*, or (3) *a girl of the age of ten years*. In (1) *old* is an adjective limiting *girl* and *ten years* is an adverbial objective.

4. Say *who*, subject of *had settled*; p. 249, last paragraph. Say *his returning*: *returning* is a gerund, not a participle: the talk is not of *him*, but of his *return*. See Key, p. 68, Q. 37, 8 and 14.

10. See note to Question.

11. 1. Say *me* for *I*: the transitive verb *let* requires the objective case.

2. Say *whom*; p. 249, § 259, second paragraph.

3. Say *last* of three things, *latter* of two. On *more preferable* see p. 244, § 251, last two paragraphs.

4. Say *If this be he whom we mean*: the antecedent has been attracted to the case of the omitted relative. For nominative after *be* see above, Q. 9, 1.

5. Say *the pickpocket and the policeman*, as they are two persons; p. 245.

6. Say *Birds of this kind*, p. 242, second paragraph.

7. Say *as you do*; pp. 245—6, § 254.

8. Say *is the most important of all* or *is more important than all the others*; p. 243, § 251, 2.

9. Say *The logical and the historical analysis*, or *The logical and historical analyses*, and make the verb plural, *coincide*; p. 245, § 253.

10. Say *whom*, governed by preposition *for*; p. 249, § 259, second paragraph.

11. Say *to anyone who*, or, omitting the antecedent *anyone*, *to whosoever*: the subject of *wishes* must be in the nominative case: cf. above, Q. 2, 6.

12. Say *from whom they come*, showing clearly the government of the relative by the preposition: but see p. 249, § 259, second paragraph.

13. Say *what they do not see*: the relative *who* is plural, referring to a plural antecedent *those*, and the persons who cannot describe are the same as the persons who do not see.

14. Say *It was more amiable, though less dignified, than all the party squabbles, &c.* (or, *than any of the party squabbles, &c.*). It could not be one of the party squabbles which preceded it; p. 243, § 251, 2.

CHAPTER XXV. P. 260.

1. For (1) see p. 253, § 260; for (2) see p. 241, § 248; for (3) see p. 233, § 235; for (4) see p. 246, § 256.

2. See pp. 253—5, § 260.

3. In justification of the singular verb *compels* it may be said that the two nouns jointly form one complex idea: p. 254, first paragraph.

Become should be *becomes*, as the subjects, *ceremony*, *crown*, *sword*, *truncheon*, *robe*, are all singular and *nor* is disjunctive: p. 254, third paragraph.

4. 1. Say *were*: the subjects are two, *this man*, *that man*, joined by *and*; p. 253, last paragraph.

2. Say *is*. 3. Say *was*. 4. Say *requires*; p. 254, second paragraph.

5. Say *depends*; p. 254, third paragraph; *depend* has doubtless been attracted to the plural by *lives* just before it. Say *their* for *his*, or retain *his* and substitute *a man's life* for *men's lives*.

6. Say *was*. 7. Say *moves*; p. 254.

8. Say *Neither were you invited nor was I*; p. 254, last paragraph.

9. Say *prepares*; see No. 5 above.

10. Say *has*: *nothing* is singular: attraction by *misfortunes*.

11. Say *Bacon's Essays is the more important*, &c. For *is* see p. 253, § 260, 2, second paragraph; for *more* see p. 243, § 251, 1.

12. Say *Three spoonfuls of water to one of wine is not nearly sufficient*; see note to example in text. *Near* can be justified as used adverbially; p. 182, § 193, 1 (b).

5. See p. 97, fourth paragraph, and cf. p. 100, § 101, for the appropriateness of the term.

He lent me a knife. I taught him French.

She is like him (*i.e. to him*). He is near me (*i.e. to me*).

(1) They killed *him*. I spoke to *her*.

(2) He and she *are* here. Lend me *these* books.

(3) You write *very badly*. You are a *bad* writer.

6. See pp. 144—5, 147—9, §§ 149—151, 154—6. For construction with *if* see note in text to Q. 8.

7. See pp. 144—5, § 149. For *may* see note in text.

8. See note in text.

9. See note in text, and p. 147, § 154.

10. See p. 146, § 153.

Additional examples to those in note to Question:

'If he *catch* them they will not soon forget it.'

'If he *come* soon we shall see him.'

'Thou shalt stone him with stones that he *die*.'

'See that all *be* ready.'

'Though he *slay* me yet will I trust him.'

'He will never get the prize, though he *work* his hardest.'

11. See note in text.

12. See note in text.

13. See Table, p. 154.

Nouns.

1. '*To speak* is sometimes easier than to hear' (Simple Infinitive).

2. '*He rose to speak*' (Gerundial Infinitive).

3. '*He is fond of speaking*' (Gerund).

4. '*The speaking of the chairman was very ineffective.*' The Verbal Noun is not to be regarded as a part of the verb except in so far as it has been formed from the verb: it is used as any other noun would be used: thus it may often take a plural form, and its meaning is limited by an adjective, not by an adverb: *e.g.* '*The comings and the goings of our visitors keep us in a state of continual unrest*': '*The lengthy (adj.) speaking of the chairman was very ineffective,*' but '*He is fond of speaking (gerund) lengthily*' (adverb).

Adjectives.

1. '*Speaking at too great length he wearied the audience*' (Present Participle).

2. '*The chairman having spoken, the meeting was adjourned*' (Past Participle).

14. Subject, *To perform*. The sentence '*Performing is better than promising,*' would by some writers be said to contain two Verbal Nouns: according to the phraseology adopted on p. 151 we describe them as Gerunds. Verbal Nouns, as we have applied the term, occur in the following sentence: '*The performing of duties is better than the promising.*'

I remember { 1. that the town was bombarded.
2. that Liszt played the piano.
3. that the queen opened parliament.

Substitution of Verbal Nouns: (1) the bombarding of the town; (2) the playing of the piano by Liszt; (3) the opening of parliament by the queen.

But in this sentence is a preposition and *hear* (*i.e.* to hear) is the Infinitive which, as the equivalent of a noun, is the object governed by the preposition: '*He cannot choose except to hear.*'

15. Refer to tabulated statement, Key, p. 31, Q. 24.

To tell the truth, Gerundial infinitive, introducing parenthetical phrase; *to blame*, Gerundial infin. used predicatively qualifying *you*; *to sleep*, Gerundial infin., qualifying *going* and marking purpose; *to kill*, Gerundial infin., qualifying *going to sleep* and marking purpose.

To think, Simple infinitive, as an exclamation; equivalent to a noun; we might substitute *The idea* (that any one, &c.). *To live*, Gerundial infin., qualifying *content*, marking respect: content *with living*. *To do*, Gerundial infin. qualifying *nothing*, marking purpose.

16. For definition see p. 287: for derivation see note to Question.

Forgetting (forming with *was* past imperfect tense) limits *he* and takes as its object the noun clause *that a ball...was likely to twist*. *Returned*, limits *ball*, passive past participle of transitive verb *to return*. *Dividing*, limits *net* and takes as its object *courts*.

17. *Fearing*, pres. part. act. of trs. verb *to fear*, limits *I* and takes as its object the noun clause *that the load was injuring the horses*. *Injuring* (forms with *was* past imperfect tense), pres. part. act., limits *load* and takes as its object *horses*. *Travelling*, gerund, present form, of intrs. verb *to travel*, objective case governed by preposition *in*. *Entrancing*, pres. part. act. of trs. verb *to entrance*, used here as attributive adjective limiting scenery.

18. See pp. 151—2, §§ 158, 159. For examples see p. 154, § 162.

Participle: I met him as he was *walking* down the street. *Walking* down the street I met him.

Adjective: He has a part in the new play as first *walking* gentleman. You are a *walking* advertisement of your tailor.

Verbal Noun: The *walking* of the winner was objected to by the referee. We were disturbed by the *walking* to and fro of the man in the room upstairs.

19. (i) In Old English the Verbal Noun ended in *-ung* and the active Participle in *-ende*, *-inde*, or *-and*. Of these participial forms *-ende* and *-and* fell into disuse and *-inde* became *-ing*, which remains with us as the suffix of our Present Participle. The suffix *-ung* also fell into disuse and *-ing* became the ending of the Verbal Noun.

The ending of the Simple Infinitive was *-an* or *-ian*, afterwards *-en* or *-ien*; then the *-n* was dropped, the *-e* final became mute, and the preposition *to* was prefixed to this infinitive in place of the lost inflexion. The Gerundial Infinitive was the dative of the Simple Infinitive with *to* prefixed. It ended in *-anne*, *-enne*; this inflexion was reduced to *-en* and at length disappeared altogether. Hence between *to bind*, Simple Infinitive, and *to bind*, Gerundial Infinitive, there is at the present day no difference of form though the difference of function remains.

Thus modern Verbal forms in *-ing* were originally either Verbal Nouns or Present Participles. They were never Infinitives, Simple or Gerundial, though they have often been so represented. *Binding* may once have been either *bind-ung* (Verbal Noun) or *bind-inde* (Present Participle), but it never was *bind-an* (Simple Infinitive) or *tō bind-enne* (Gerundial Infinitive) for *bind an* and *bind-enne* have become *to bind*.

(ii) See note in text, and Key, p. 68, Q. 37, 8 and 14.

20. Verbal Noun. The *judging* of the prize-committee gave general satisfaction.

Gerund: In *judging* the exhibits the committee spent four hours.

Participle: The committee are *judging* the exhibits. *Judging* the distance with deliberation, he remained for several minutes without moving a muscle.

21. 1. Say *I heard of his saying that you were ill*. See note in text to Q. 19 (ii) above. The use of *as* for *that* is a vulgarity.

2. Say *I expect soon to hear* (or *to hear soon*) *of its being done*. For *its* see reference in preceding example.

3. Say *The forgiving of injuries*, &c. or *Forgiving injuries*, &c. The two constructions must not be blended as they are in the example.

4. Say *His friends were greatly* (or *much*, or *very much*) *alarmed to find that he had weakened instead of strengthening his position* (or *that he had weakened and not strengthened his position*).

5. Say *If only I had run the last few yards instead of walking, I should have caught the train easily enough*.

6. Say *If I had not broken your stick instead of hitting you with it, you would never have run home or have begun to tell lies of such a kind as none but foolish men believe*. The adverb *never* qualifies the verb in each of the coordinate clauses which follow it:

You would never { 1. have run home.
2. have begun to tell lies.

Nor is therefore a redundant negative.

For *those kind* see p. 242, § 248, last paragraph.

Nobody is singular and requires a singular verb *believes*, which would have an unpleasant sound immediately following the plural noun *men*. *None* (i.e. *no one*) is also strictly singular, but is commonly used at the present day as a plural, signifying *not any*.

22. For the shortest possible form of stating the distinction of uses see p. 173, § 179. The following is still short but not quite so short:

Persons		used to express	
1st pers.	<i>shall</i>	{	mere futurity.
2nd and 3rd pers.	<i>will</i>		
1st pers.	<i>will</i>	{	determination, promise.
2nd and 3rd pers.	<i>shall</i>		
1st and 2nd pers.	<i>shall</i>	{	mere futurity in questions.
3rd pers.	<i>will</i>		

See p. 256, § 263 for Table of Uses.

Because they denote on the part of the speaker determination to do something which if it were possible he would avoid doing at all. See p. 174, first paragraph.

23. See Table, p. 257, § 264.

1. Say *If I were to run quick I should fall: were*, not *was*, as the hypothesis is unfounded; I have no intention of running quick. For

justification of *quick* see p. 182, § 193, 1 (b). Use *should*, expressing contingent futurity, not *would*, which expresses determination.

2. Say *How shall we know whether (or which) is the greater of the two? Whether*, as an interrogative pronoun signifying 'which of two,' is practically obsolete: cf. Matthew xxi. 31. For *greatest* see p. 243, § 251, 1.

3. Say *Directly we fight we shall be beaten*, &c.

24. For the Rule of Sequence see p. 257, § 265.

1. He said he *wouldn't* give me any.

2. I said that I *would* try again.

3. She told you and me that she *would* come.

4. 'As soon as he *had* gone away, &c. (Or, if the past incident is related by a graphic speaker in the present indefinite, 'As soon as he has gone away, he *writes* and *tells* you and me to come directly.')

5. I intended to *buy*. (See p. 258, § 265, last paragraph. People commonly employ the perfect form of infinitive with verbs whose import is future to signify that the intention was not realised. This mode of expression is illogical but well established as an English idiom.)

6. I was going to *write* him a letter.

7. They all hoped to *succeed*.

8. Swift, but a few months before, was willing to *hazard* all the horrors of a civil war. (If we express ourselves in this form, we mean that, a few months before the time mentioned, Swift was willing to run a future risk. If we say 'Swift, a few months before, was willing to *have hazarded* the horrors of a civil war,' we mean that a few months before the time mentioned Swift was willing to run a future risk but something prevented him from doing so. See note in Key to Example 5 above.)

9. Each of the *last three* was expected to *stop* and *vote*. (On *last three* and *three last*, see p. 244, § 252. For singular *was* with each see p. 242, § 250.)

10. I had hoped never to *see* the statues again.

25. Change the tenses, if the report is thrown into the past time (after *He said*), in accordance with the rules for Sequence of Tenses, p. 257, § 265.

Under the same condition change *now* to *then*: also *this* to *that*, *here* to *there*.

If the report is made (as is usually the case) neither by the speaker nor by one of the persons addressed, but by an independent party, change all pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons into corresponding pronouns of the 3rd person: thus *I* becomes *he*, *we* or *you* becomes *they*, *my* becomes *his*, and *ours* or *yours* becomes *theirs*.

See the tabulated forms, p. 259.

'Tell me of a single enterprise in which you (or we) have succeeded,

and, if you cannot, give me some better reason than your own word for believing that you (*or* we) are blameless. I will enquire into the facts and judge for myself.

26. (*He said that*) They could not conquer America. If he were an American, as he was an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in his country, he would never lay down his arms,—never, never, never!

27. (*He said that*) People had not been quite as calm, he was told, as sensible men should be. They should bear in mind the advice of Lord Stanley. They must not let their newspapers bring them into that frame of mind under which their Government, if it desired war, might be driven to engage in it.

28. Ethel *loquitur*:—

‘It will not be my fault if I do not succeed.’

‘It will not be my fault if you do not succeed.’

‘It will not be your fault if I do not succeed.’

‘It will not be your fault if you do not succeed.’

29. 1. The dog, snapping at any one who came in its way, was seized by the police according to law, on account of its being not only dangerous but also unmuzzled.

(For *whomsoever* see p. 249, § 258, last paragraph. *Laid* should of course be *lay*, intransitive, but people would not be *lying* at all unless they were hopelessly intoxicated: *came* or *stood* is the right word. For *of it being* see note in text to Q. 19 (ii), p. 264. Even in its amended form the sentence is exceedingly awkward though grammatically correct.)

2. Bicycling down a hill, he was tripped up by a stone and broke his leg. (*Or, As he was bicycling down a hill, a stone tripped him up and his leg was broken.*) He lay there insensible (*for*) some time, and when they had awoke him with some spoonfuls of brandy, he could hardly recognise his friend.

(For the first sentence see p. 232, § 234. *Awakened* is not grammatically wrong, as *awaken*, like *awake* and *wake*, is used both transitively and intransitively. *Awaken* is employed however for the most part in a figurative sense. We should be more likely to say *aroused him* or *woke him up* than to use either *awaken* or *awake*. For *spoons full* see note in text to Q. 4, last example, p. 261. In *couldn't hardly* the *not* is redundant, and the expression (corrected) *recognise who his friend was* is pleonastic in meaning: *to recognise* a person means to know who the person is. In *whom his friend was* we require *who*, as is apparent on substituting a demonstrative for the relative,—*His friend was he*, not *him*. See Key, p. 57, Q. 9, 1.)

3. See note in text.

4. Whom do you think I met to-day? Your two cousins! The elder had on a new and most fashionable pair of boots, just like those which (*or* just such as) you saw Henry wearing yesterday, and the other was dressed in nearly the same way.

(For *eldest* see p. 243, § 251, 1. For repetition of article see pp. 244—5, § 253. For *like* see pp. 245—6, § 254. The adverb *nearly* must go with the word which it qualifies. *Dressed the same*, *i.e.* 'dressed in the same fashion'; colloquial use of adjective for adverb.)

30. 1. See note to example in text.

2. 'He had two sisters,—the one a wealthy spinster, the other a farmer's wife.' This is apposition. 'He had two sisters: one was a wealthy spinster, the other was a farmer's wife.' Here we have two coordinate clauses to explain who the sisters were. Either form is correct, but the blending of the two produces an ungrammatical result. It is in any case pleonastic to say that 'the other (sister), the wife of a farmer, is a married sister.'

3. 'I cannot write any more now, and (I) remain, yours sincerely.' *Or*, 'Excuse my not writing any more, and believe me, yours sincerely.' The clauses joined by the coordinative conjunction must stand in the same relation.

4. 'My lawyer is a man (1) who I know is trustworthy,' *or* (2) 'whom I know to be trustworthy': p. 249, last paragraph.

5. 'When Nelson was ill (1) he complained of the servants' letting him lie as if (he were) a log and taking no notice': *or* (2) 'he complained that the servants let him lie as if (he were) a log and took no notice': *or* (3) 'he complained, "The servants let me lie as if (I were) a log and take no notice."' Forms (1) and (2) are in Indirect Narrative: form (3) quotes Nelson's own words. As the sentence stands there is a double confusion (*a*) of gerund and finite verb, (*b*) of tense.

6. 'Should any one not receive the goods ordered in ten days, he is requested to write to the advertiser': *or*, 'If you do not receive the goods ordered in ten days, please write to the advertiser.' In the original sentence, *any one*, the subject of the dependent clause, is the 3rd person, and *you*, the subject of the principal clause, is the 2nd person.

7. 'This is the man whom I perceived to be in fault,' *or* 'This is the man who, I perceived, was in fault': see p. 249, last paragraph.

8. 'I think it may assist the reader to place them before him in chronological order': here *it* is an anticipatory subject to the real subject, *viz.* the noun-infinitive *to place*, &c.: *or*, 'I think I may assist the reader by placing them, &c.'

9. 'Mrs Jones presents her compliments to Miss Robinson, and she will be much obliged if Miss Robinson will prevent her dog from

coming into Mrs Jones's garden.' An attempt to write a letter in the third person often results in obscurity of expression or bad grammar. Mrs Jones would have been saved from both of these evils by writing, 'If you will kindly prevent your dog from coming into my garden, I shall be much obliged.'

10. 'Two or more swimming-prizes (*or* More swimming-prizes than one) are to be given for boys thirteen years old (*or* thirteen years of age).' *One* is singular; *more than one* is plural. For the alternative forms *years old* and *years of age* see Key, p. 58, Q. 9, 3.

31. The criticism on (1), (2) and (4) is given in the note to the Question.

(3) *Phenomenal* belongs to the vocabulary of philosophy and means 'pertaining to phenomena,' *i.e.* the appearances of things as distinguished from the things in themselves. Journalists, for whom *extraordinary* and *remarkable* were not sufficiently emphatic, pressed *phenomenal* into their service as a substitute, and in so doing they have been followed by writers who ought to know better. Miss Ninetta Crummles, in *Nicholas Nickleby*, was advertised in theatrical circles as 'The Infant Phenomenon,' and it seems not unlikely that to Dickens's jest we owe the erroneous use by newspaper writers of the word *phenomenal*.

(5) This idiom is thoroughly established. Past participles are sometimes used to denote a general character or habit: thus 'a well-read man' is a man who has read much, 'a well-behaved man' is a man who usually behaves well, 'an out-spoken man' is a man who commonly speaks out, and 'a mistaken man' is a man who ordinarily makes mistakes. The peculiarity therefore in the idiom 'If I am not mistaken' lies in the fact that *mistaken* here denotes not a habit but a special act of mistaking. (See Nesfield's *English Grammar*, pp. 71 and 210.)

(6) *Oral* is the word required.

(7) *Transpire* means literally 'exhale' and metaphorically 'leak out,' 'ooze out,' 'become public.' Events happen or take place: secrets ooze out or transpire.

32. 1. 'Who did you see?' 'Who is this for?' A transitive verb and a preposition govern the objective case. See p. 249, § 259, second paragraph.

2. 'Nobody but *he* could have done it.' *But* is a preposition here and requires *him*.

3. 'You dance just *like* she does.' See p. 246, first paragraph.

4. 'There is not one of his books that *are* worth reading.'

'His book is one of the silliest that *has* been published this season.'

Wrong concord of the verb and the relative pronoun *that* which

refers to *one* as its antecedent in the first sentence and to *books* in the second.

5. 'It's not *them* that are to blame.' For the case following to *be* see Key, p. 57, Q. 9, 1.

6. 'The bill was *only* carried by a small majority.'

Even the best writers misplace *only* with a slovenly disregard of its force.

7. 'He seems *to* completely *ignore* the facts of the case.' See p. 266, note in text to Q. 29, 3rd example.

8. 'Iron is the *most* useful of all the other metals.'

'Iron is more useful than all metals' (*or* 'than any metal').

See pp. 243—4, § 251, 2.

9. 'This is very different *to* that.'

'I beg to differ *with* you.' See p. 277, § 277.

10. 'Everybody wants *their* order executed first.' See p. 242, § 250.

11. 'Those sort of books are useless.' See p. 242, first paragraph.

12. 'Marching across the desert, not a word was spoken.' See p. 232, § 234.

33. Comparing English with Latin, a highly inflexional language, we see that there is no *concord* in English between the adjective and its noun in gender, case, or number (except that the pronominal demonstrative adjectives *this* and *that* become *these* and *those* when used with nouns in the plural). In Latin there is concord of number, gender, and case between the noun and its adjective. See p. 241, § 248. A similar comparison may be made as regards the relative pronoun in the two languages. See p. 247, § 258. In verbs we speak of the concord between the verb and its subject, but very few inflexions of the verb remain to show it: *e.g.* *loved* is used in all persons, singular and plural, except in the 2nd person singular, and the 2nd person singular is the form that for ordinary purposes is obsolete.

Next, in respect of *government*, we may observe that in English nouns the nominative and objective cases have the same form (see p. 96, § 96) while for the inflexion of the possessive case we often substitute the preposition *of*. Other relations are expressed by prepositions (see p. 95, first paragraph) and are uniformly followed by the objective case.

34. See p. 260, note to Q. 1, and remarks in Key giving references.

(a) *Say is a patriot*: p. 242, § 250.

(b) *Say that are managed*: the antecedent to *that* is *things*, not *one*, and *that* is the subject of *are managed*.

(c) *Say was*: the subject *number* is singular.

(d) *Say confinedst or didst confine*: p. 248, first example in second paragraph.

35. 1. The construction is right if tested by universal practice, wrong if tested by the etymology of *news*: p. 89, § 93 (3).

2. See p. 253, § 260, 1.

3. *Appears* should be *appear*, and *its* should be *their*. It is true that *every* is distributive and its construction therefore singular (p. 242, § 250), but here we have two subjects joined by *and*, not forming one idea (p. 254, first paragraph), and the construction is therefore plural.

4. The singular is right: p. 254, second paragraph.

36. See p. 96, § 96.

(a) *Me*, Ethical dative: p. 238 (10): *death*, nominative, being the subjective complement after the verb of incomplete predication *is*. See Key, p. 57, Q. 9, 1.

(b) *concealment*, objective governed by transitive verb *let*: *worm*, objective governed by adjective *like*, p. 245, § 254: *cheek*, objective governed by preposition *on*.

(c) When two nouns are joined by *and* the possessive inflexion is usually added only to the second: p. 98, § 98, last paragraph but one.

(d) *You*, nominative of *are* understood,—for *such as you are*.

37. 1. Say *knewest* or *didst know*, agreeing with subject *thou*.

2. Say *delights*, agreeing with singular noun *nothing*.

3. Say *was*: p. 254, second paragraph.

4. Say *is*: p. 254, third paragraph.

5. Say *forms*: p. 254, second paragraph.

6. Say *is*, agreeing with subject *posture*: p. 255, second paragraph.

7. Say *are*: *one* is singular, *more than one* is plural.

8. Say *my*: see note in text to Q. 19 (ii), p. 264. He objects not to *me*, but to *my having the book*: here *having* is a gerund. With *this*, *that*, *each*, *all*, *either*, *neither*, the construction in the possessive is not used: e.g. 'I doubt *this* being true,' 'Oblige me by *all* leaving the room,' 'I am afraid of *each* failing in her examination.' Similar uses of nouns not in the possessive case occur in good writers: e.g. 'I am afraid of *mischief* resulting from this,' 'There is no record of any *payment* having been made,' 'I was surprised at the *girl* saying so.' When the noun or pronoun is not in the possessive case the forms in *-ing* are participles but participles used with the force of gerunds. (See Mason's *English Grammar*, § 494, and Nesfield's *English Grammar*, pp. 74 and 212.)

9. Say *was* for *were*. The clause introduced by *If* is not really hypothetical: the meaning is, 'You admit that I was old enough to be married. Very well; then in that case I am old enough to manage my father's house.' See note in text to Q. 12, p. 262.

10. Say *were*: there are two subjects joined by *and*.

11. Say *was*: p. 254, second paragraph. Say *not invented*. We

invent something which did not exist before: we *discover* something which existed before but was unknown.

12. *This* is legitimate, *forty years* being regarded collectively as forming one period: *these* would be equally legitimate, with reference to the units of which the period is composed.

13. Say *does* and *it* if the disjunctive *or* is retained (p. 254, third paragraph), or say *and* for *or* and retain plural verb *do* and *them*.

14. *I* is wrong after the preposition *between*. The case of the noun or pronoun used with the gerund is discussed above, in the answer to Example 8. Personal and relative pronouns should always be put in the possessive case in this construction. The sentence thus becomes, 'He must decide between *your* and *my* going to him and *his* coming to us.' It must be admitted that this form of expression is harsh and awkward, and many writers would prefer to say, 'He must decide between *you* and *me* going to him and *him* coming to us.' This however is not much more euphonious and it is moreover liable to be misunderstood, in its half-completed state, suggesting that the decision is to be between you and me instead of being between our going and his coming. When a difficulty of this sort arises in composition the best plan is to cast the sentence in an entirely fresh form. Our language is not so poor in modes of expression as to make it necessary to spend time in tinkering what is bound to be clumsy even if we succeed in making it grammatical. How easy to say, 'He must decide whether you and I are to go to him or he is to come to us'! Observe in the original sentence that *or* is put instead of *and*. We cannot decide *between* one thing *or* another: *between* means 'in the middle of two.'

CHAPTER XXVI. P. 278.

1. See pp. 269—271, § 267. For *as* see p. 272, § 270. For classification of adverbs see pp. 181—2, §§ 192, 193.

Subordinative Conjunctions are classified on p. 197, § 208. Coordinative Conjunctions may be grouped as follows:

1. Cumulative—*and*, *both*.
2. Adversative—*but*, *yet*, *nevertheless*.
3. Alternative—*either—or*, *neither—nor*.

For *but* see p. 64, § 66; also Key, p. 54, Q. 23.

2. See Key, p. 16, Q. 7.

3. See p. 186, § 195.

Conjunctions *join* words or sentences: Prepositions govern nouns or pronouns. See p. 269, § 267.

See note in text to Question.

4. 1. Say 'Should the frost continue as sharp *as it was* last week, &c.' There must be congruity in the things which we compare. There is no common basis for comparison between a frost and a week. The ellipsis might pass muster however in colloquial though not in literary English. *As I hope it may* sounds less awkward than *which I do hope it may*.

2. Say *as well as I (do)*: *as* is not a preposition, requiring an objective case, but a conjunction, followed by a pronoun in the same case as the pronoun *they* which preceded.

3. Omit redundant *and*: pp. 274—5, § 274. Say *from* for *to*.

4. Say *has regretted*, for *many a*, though it involves the idea of plurality, always has a singular construction: accordingly *they have been deprived* must be changed to *he has been deprived*. Say *of which* for *from which* in connexion with *deprived*. *And* is rightly inserted: p. 275, § 274. Say *and which it was impossible for him to carry to his new country* instead of the awkward passive construction. What was impossible was not the pleasures but the carrying of the pleasures.

5. See Key, p. 65, Q. 30, 3, and note in text, p. 266.

5. Absolve *from* sin

Abhorrence *of* deceit

Acquit *of* a charge

Adapted *to* his purpose

„ *for* the stage

Agreeable *to* the taste

Averse *to* } the scheme

„ *from* }

Call *on* a friend

„ *to* the guard

„ *for* a person or thing

Change *of* air

„ *for* a shilling

Confer a title *on* a man

„ *with* a man

„ *about* a thing

Confide *in* a person

„ a secret *to* a friend

Correspond *with* a person

„ *to* a thing

Discourage *from* doing

Eager *for* the fray

„ *in* the contest

Exception *to* a rule

Expert *in* } playing golf

„ *at* }

Glad *to* escape

„ *of* his company

„ *at* his success

Made *of* paper

„ *by* machinery

„ *with* hands

„ *to* sell

„ *in* Germany

„ *for* exportation

Need *of* help

„ *for* alarm

„ *to* beg

Prejudice *against* foreigners

Provide *for* a rainy day

„ *with* an umbrella

„ *against* a storm

Taste *of* sugar

„ *for* music

„ *in* decoration

Thirst *for* knowledge

Worthy *of* distinction

We may say that there is an analogy *between* things, or that one thing has analogy *to* or *with* another. In this sentence the use of the

verb *bears* makes *to* the more suitable preposition: we bear one thing *to* another. The adjective *analogous* takes *to* only.

Say 'danger *from* him': we are in danger *of* a thing *from* a person.

6. *For, since, but, till, after, before*, are examples; thus—

Prep. I ask *for* justice.

Conj. You won't be paid *for* he has been made bankrupt.

Prep. He has been ill *since* the spring.

Conj. What is the good of my talking *since* you won't listen?

Prep. The battle went on *till* evening.

Conj. They fought *till* it was dark.

For *but* and *after* see p. 64, § 66, and for *before* see p. 269, § 267.

7. 1. Riding across the battle-field, I saw many dead soldiers.

2. I do not remember ever to have seen such a storm.

3. His success is the result of neither system nor strategy.

4. Lost near the market-place a gentleman's large Spanish blue cloak.

5. He frequently took up the Bible, but seldom without shedding tears.

6. The beaux, as well as the women, of that day, used the abominable art of painting their faces.

7. Erected by his brother, as a mark of affection, to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot.

8. Wanted for a gentleman a pianoforte with carved legs.

9. Gentlemen waited on and rats caught by Solomon Gundy.

10. We regret to say that yesterday a mad dog bit several other dogs and the editor of the *Western News*.

11. Wanted, to open oysters, a boy with a reference.

12. The procession was nearly a mile in length and was very impressive, as was also the sermon of the minister.

13. A man while drunk was run over by a cab this morning in Cheapside.

14. Cows' milk is better for children raw than boiled.

15. A verb is transitive when its action passes to an object.

8. 1. By *he will not do so* the writer probably means 'he will not show nobility of nature': say *he will not behave well*.

2. By *instead of which* the learned judge probably meant *instead of properly using which*. Say *but instead of making a proper use of it, &c.*

3. Say, 'Salt is a condiment the lack of which makes potatoes taste nasty.' The aphorism in its original form reminds one of the schoolboy's essay on 'The Manufacture of Pins,' beginning with the statement, 'Pins have saved the lives of thousands.' 'How so?' asked the master. 'By not swallowing them,' said the boy.

4. See Key, p. 66, Q. 31 (5).

5. Say 'He brought his life to a close by committing suicide.' The act of suicide *was* the close of his life, not *towards* its close.

6. See p. 267, Q. 31 (4) note in text.

7. *None* can mean only *no guilelessness*. The writer intended to say, 'The guilelessness of his own heart led him to expect *no guile* in others.'

8. What sufferers from defective vision would like to have restored or brought back is perfect sight: dimness or partial loss is what they would like to get rid of. The substitution of the word *cure* for *restoration* would make the meaning of the sentence correspond to the meaning of the medicine-vendor.

9. There is a confusion here between two forms of acceptance: (1) I shall have much pleasure in joining your party, (2) I have much pleasure in accepting your invitation. See p. 283, note in text to first example on page.

9. 'Only John attempted,' *i.e.* John alone, John and nobody else: *only* is here an adjective.

'John *only* attempted,' *i.e.* he tried but failed to succeed.

'John attempted *only* three,' *i.e.* he left the rest of the problems untouched.

'Only he,' *i.e.* he and no one besides.

'He *only* lost,' *i.e.* he did nothing more than lose the child: he did not drown it or throw it over a precipice: perhaps after a while he found it.

'He lost *only* his child,' *i.e.* (1. with stress on *child*) he lost nothing more than his child, he did not lose his wife, or his dog, or his port-manteau: or (2. with stress on *his*) he lost nobody's child except his own child, or the child of the person indicated by *his*.

'He lost his *only* child,' *i.e.* he had but one child and this he lost.

'He lost his child *only*' means the same as 'He lost *only* his child.'

10. 1. Supply the missing words in each elliptical sentence to show its meaning:

You punished me more severely than she *punished me*.

You punished me more severely than *you* punished *her*.

2. See note to example in text.

3. *Easier* for *more easily*. The use of the adjectives *easy*, *easier*, *easiest* in place of the adverbs *easily*, *more easily*, *most easily*, is not common now-a-days except colloquially: *e.g.* Take it *easy*. Pope has 'those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance.'

4. Say *as I (did)*: the conjunction *as* is preceded by a nominative *he* and must be followed by a nominative *I*.

5. Say 'John never wrote a better letter than James, nor one as good': p. 274, § 273.

6. Say *as* for *which*: after *same* and *such* we use *as* for the relative pronoun: p. 276, § 276. (See however the note in Gow's *Method of English*, p. 168, Lesson XV.)

7. Say 'He knows neither French nor German': p. 276, § 276, last paragraph.

8. Say 'Neither John *nor* Thomas' (p. 276, § 276, last paragraph), and for *are* say *is*: p. 254, third paragraph.

9. Say 'He was learned neither in the languages nor in philosophy' (or 'He was learned in neither the languages nor philosophy'): p. 276, § 276, last paragraph. *

I like golfing *better than he* does. This arrangement suits you *better than him*.

I hope they will elect your brother, *than whom* they will not easily find a better candidate (*i.e.* they will not find a better candidate than *him*, object of *find*).

I return the book which you lent me *and which* I have read with great interest: p. 275, § 274.

He says that at billiards he is not quite *as good as I* am.

Don't you consider yourself *as good as me*?

Would that the war were over!

11. (a) Who is there *but* would lend his help? (*i.e.* *who* would *not* lend).

(b) I shall never, *no*, never forget your kindness.

(c) Love make *his* heart of flint *that* you shall love (Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, I. v. 305), *i.e.* the heart of *him whom* you shall love.

(d) *To speak* my mind, I think he is a scoundrel.

(e) See p. 239, § 244.

12. See p. 270.

Although I should be killed, *yet* will there be a good man to lead you.

He was *not only* defeated *but also* disgraced.

13. The impropriety of the expression is seen if we throw it into the past tense, 'I tried and went' for 'I tried to go.'

14. 1. Remove *from*: *whence* means *from what place*.

2. *Else* is not required: *nobody else* means 'nobody besides.' Say 'there will be nobody there but you and me.' *Else* would be properly inserted in the sentence, 'You and I shall be there and nobody else.'

3. Say 'The river Kishon' omitting *of* (see p. 237, § 241). The repetition of the term 'the river Kishon' is rhetorically effective, not pleonastic.

4. Omit *most*: p. 244, § 251, 3.

5. *Magnanimity* means 'greatness of mind' (ultimately from Lat. *magnus*, great, *animus*, mind): '*great magnanimity of mind*' therefore means 'great greatness of mind of mind.'

6. Omit *down*: to *stoop* is to bend down.

7. Say 'His motive is clear to every one.' The meaning of *transparency* here is 'absolute clearness': hence to say that 'the transparency is clear' is to say that the clearness is clear.

8. Redundant negative: say either (1) 'It is not *and* it cannot come to good,' or (2) 'It is not nor *can* it come to good.'

9. Omit the preposition *in* once.

10. Omit the words of *it* at the end.

11. For *it may be worth revealing the fact* say *the fact may be worth revealing*, removing the redundant *it*. Or say *it may be worth while to reveal the fact*, where *it* stands as anticipatory subject to the real subject *to reveal the fact*. Observe that in the original sentence the gerund *revealing* cannot be the subject, anticipated by *it*, because its case is objective, governed by *worth*.

12. Say *should* for *would* (p. 257, § 264): the writer does not wish to express determination to be a demagogue.

The phrase 'a *panacea* for the remedy of *all* those social evils' is pleonastic: *panacea* (ultimately from Gk. *πᾶς*, *παν-*, all, *ἄκος*, cure) means 'a remedy for *all* evils.'

13. Redundant negative. Say *and* for *nor*.

14. This sentence cannot be put right by merely omitting the redundant *which*: if *which* is removed the demonstrative adjective *that* must be changed to *a*. Making these alterations we get the following: 'The king then entered on a career of misgovernment: that he was able to pursue it is a disgrace to our history.' Possibly the writer had a vague desire to state that the king entered on a disgraceful career of misgovernment and that he was disgracefully allowed to pursue it. If so he has been signally unsuccessful in exhibiting his state of mind.

15. Treble negative: say *and* for *nor* and *shall any one* for *none shall*. *I* must be changed to *me*, objective after the preposition *save*, meaning 'except.' Formerly however the construction was legitimate, as *save I*, i.e. 'I being safe,' was Nominative Absolute. See p. 189, first three lines.

16. *I Who* is clearly redundant. To remove it makes the sentence grammatical but impairs the writer's meaning. The simplest correction would be to change *all things would silent be* to *made all things silent be*.

17. Redundant *which*: say, 'except my left arm and I can hardly tell what is the matter with *that*.'

18. Pleonastic superlative in meaning though not in form, *universal* signifying what pertains to the whole human race.

15. I correspond *with* him regularly. Sizars at Cambridge used to correspond *to* servitors at Oxford.

The king confided *in* his ministers. The king confided the negotiations *to* his envoy.

The king agreed *to* the prime minister's proposal. The king agreed *with* the prime minister.

Wisdom differs *from* cunning. I am glad to find that you differ *with* me *from* the editor in this question.

There is a wide difference *between* the estimates and the expenditure. His difference *with* his partner has been adjusted.

The town was well provided *with* corn *against* a siege. Let us provide *for* the worst.

He has but little regard *for* consistency. With regard *to* your complaint there is nothing further to be said.

A footman waited *at* table *on* the guests. The company were kept waiting *for* the soup.

16. Independent *of* help

Different *from* something

Angry *with* a man

„ *at* a thing

Composed *of* mincemeat

Dissent *from* a statement

Conversant *with* a subject

Conformable *to* rules

Disapprove *of* severity

Full *of* water

Replete *with* luxury

Fall in, to take a position, *e.g.* 'Fall in on the right'; to lapse, *e.g.* 'The annuities fall in when the old lady dies'; to become hollow, 'Her cheeks have fallen in.'

Fall off, to diminish in number: *e.g.* 'Friends fall off in adversity'; 'The subscriptions fell off.'

Fall to, to begin vigorously: *e.g.* 'Here's your supper; fall to'; to apply oneself: *e.g.* 'They fell to blows.'

Fall out, to quarrel, *e.g.* 'We fell out, my wife and I, and kissed again with tears'; to happen: *e.g.*

'Three children sliding on the ice,

Upon a summer's day,

It so *fell out* they all fell in,

The rest they ran away.'

Fall under, to become subject to, *e.g.* 'They fell under the jurisdiction of the emperor.'

Fall upon, to attack, *e.g.* 'The enemy fell upon them.'

17. See note to Question in text.

18. For (a) see pp. 231—2, § 233 (6), and § 234; (b) p. 123, § 126; (c) p. 147, § 154; (d) p. 276, § 276.

19. For (a) see p. 154, last paragraph but one; (b) p. 270—1; (c) p. 137, § 141; (d) Key, p. 33, Q. 29.

20. For *Aryan* see p. 24, last two paragraphs; *runes*, p. 59, § 61; *hybrid*, p. 203; *prosody*, p. 35, § 40; *solecism*, p. 246, footnote.

21. 1. Say *for you and me*, objective case after preposition *for*.

2. Say *but him*, objective case after preposition *but*.

3. Say *Between my love and me*, objective case after preposition *between*.

4. Say *with no more impropriety than that which we have been guilty of* (or *than that which we have shown*) *in placing Jones in the second*. The comparison is made between two degrees of impropriety.

5. Say *is* for *are*: p. 254, third paragraph.

6. Say *as* for *with*: p. 276, § 276.

7. Say *they* for *them*: the conjunction *as* must be followed by the pronoun *they* in the same case as the case of the pronoun *we* which precedes it.

8. Say *I* for *me*, as explained in the preceding example, and avoid the harshness of the ellipsis involved in *better as I* by rearranging the sentence thus: 'I don't believe you have a better bicycle than I, or even one as good'; p. 274, § 273. If *you have got* means 'you have obtained,' *got* is right: if *you have got* means simply 'you have,' 'you possess,' the use of *got* is a vulgarism.

9. Say *easily* for *easy*: see Key, p. 72, Q. 10, 3. In *If he don't get nervous* the verb is subjunctive (*don't*, i.e. *do not*), expressing doubt on the part of the speaker (I am afraid that he may get nervous): *if he doesn't get nervous* means 'assuming as a fact that he is free from nervousness I am sure he can do it easily': p. 262, note to Q. 8.

10. Say *funnily*, adverb qualifying *write*, for *funny*.

11. Say *is* for *are*: the subject *from my shoulder to my fingers' ends* is loosely used to denote the extent of the affected part: cf. 'From London to Reading *is* thirty-six miles,' i.e. *the distance* from London to Reading is thirty-six miles.

12. Say 'With the same spirit *as that in which* (or *with which*) its author writ' (*writ* archaic past tense, i.e. *wrote*). The author did not write the spirit.

13. See Key, p. 72, Q. 8, 9.

14. Say *is* for *are*, p. 242, § 250. For *Ajax*' we should now write *Ajax's*, following the pronunciation: p. 98, § 98, fourth paragraph.

15. Place *luckily* before *returned*, the word which it qualifies. The luck consisted in the return of the dogs.

16. Place *very fortunately without effect* after *shot at*. It was the failure of the bullet to hit him that was fortunate, not the failure of his exhortations.

17. Place *very badly* before *wants*: in its present position the adverbial adjunct is not flattering to the artist.

18. Say, 'A month ago I saw in London a gentleman who had shot hundreds of buffaloes.' Hundreds of buffaloes are not to be found in London.

19. In his desire to be concise, the writer attempts to put too much into one sentence and writes nonsense. If five brothers died in infancy, and Gibbon was one of the five, Gibbon must have died in infancy. Again, what is the meaning of the remark that Gibbon was the eldest of a sister? The passage may be reconstructed in various ways: e.g. 'Gibbon had four younger brothers who died in infancy. A sister, also younger than himself, reached the age of childhood, living long enough indeed for Gibbon to remember and regret her.'

20. Place *both* before *to think*: in its present position it requires some other verb, introduced by the correlative *and*; e.g. Adversity *both* teaches and encourages, &c.

21. Say *Books of this kind*: p. 242, second paragraph. Say *me* for *I*, object of transitive verbs *interest* and *gratify*. Say *nor* for *or*, correlative of *neither*, p. 276, last paragraph.

22. *Army* may take a singular or a plural construction (p. 253, § 260, 1), but the construction must be adhered to consistently throughout the sentence. Say therefore (1) *its* chief, *its* miserable march, or (2) *their* chief, *their* miserable march.

23. Say *its rider* for *their riders*: p. 242, § 250.

24. Say *easier* for *easiest*: p. 243, § 251, 1.

25. Say *Who* for *Whom*: p. 249, last paragraph. The error is obvious if we substitute a demonstrative pronoun: 'Do you think I am *he*?' (not *him*).

26. Say *has* for *have*: the subject of *have* is *that*, and *that* is a relative pronoun referring to its antecedent *man* which is of the 3rd person.

27. Say *who touchedst* or *didst touch*: p. 248, third paragraph.

28. Say *her room* for *their rooms* and *herself* for *themselves*, or change *each* to *all*, retaining *their rooms* and *themselves*: p. 242, § 250.

29. Say *my* for *me*: see p. 264, Q. 19 (ii), note in text, and Key, p. 68, Q. 37, 8.

30. Say *thou* for *thee*: for the case following the verb *to be* see Key, p. 57, Q. 9, 1.

31. Say *Whomsoever* for *Whoever*, object of *favours*. Supplying the ellipsis we get, 'The cardinal will find employment for *anyone whom* the king favours.'

32. Say *his* for *their*, referring to a singular subject *no one*. Say *he* for *him*, the conjunction *as* requiring that the case of the pronoun *he* which follows it should be the same as the case of *no one* which precedes it.

33. Say *his* for *their*, or change *Everybody has* to *All have*, retaining *their*: p. 242, § 250.

34. Say *as you do* for *like you do*, where a nominative is required for the subject to the verb *do*: p. 246, first paragraph. *He talks like Charles* is legitimate, *like Charles* being an adverbial adjunct qualifying *talks*.

35. Say *exist* for *exists*: the antecedent of the subject *that* is *works*, not *one*: p. 248, seventh paragraph.

36. Say *beg* for *begged*, infinitive dependent on *did*, *i.e.* *did he not beg?* There is anacoluthon here, *i.e.* the blending of two constructions: viz. 'Did he beg?' and 'Begged he?'

37. Say *warmer* for *warmest*: p. 243, § 251, 1.

38. Retaining *may*, we must change past subj. *gave* to pres. subj. *give*, or changing *may* to *might* we retain *gave*, following the law of sequence of tenses: p. 257, § 265. Say *they* for *them*: the conjunction *as* is preceded by the pronouns *you* and *I* in the nominative case and must be followed by a pronoun in the nominative case, *they*.

39, 40, 41. All these expressions are wrong. Suppose that the Liberal newspapers are five in number. Let us call them *A, B, C, D, E*. Of these *A* has the largest circulation. We may express this fact grammatically by saying—

(1) *A* has the largest circulation of all Liberal newspapers:

(2) *A* has a larger circulation than any other Liberal newspaper.

The form of expression in 39 is wrong because *any* is here distributive and singular. *Any* newspaper is *one* newspaper. Newspaper *A* cannot have the largest circulation of *one* paper: *of* is partitive and implies plurality. A boy can be the tallest boy *of* his class, but he cannot be the tallest boy *of* any boy in his class.

The form of expression in 40 contains this error in a slightly different form. If we cannot say that *A* has the largest circulation *of* one paper, still less can we say that *A* has the largest circulation *of B* or *of C* or *of D*.

The form of expression in 41 is wrong because *any* includes *A*: *any* means *A*, or *B*, or *C*, or *D*, or *E*. Now *A* cannot have a larger circulation than its own circulation.

22. See note in text.

23. No one venerates the peerage more than I do. But, my lords, I must say that the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay more, I can say, and will say, that as a peer of parliament, as speaker of this right honourable house, as keeper of the great seal, as guardian of His Majesty's conscience, as Lord High Chancellor of England, nay, even in that character alone in which the noble duke would think it an affront to be considered, as a man, I am at this moment as

respectable,—I beg leave to add, I am at this moment as much respected,—as the proudest peer I now look down upon.

NOTES ON PASSAGES FOR ANALYSIS. P. 291.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Absol.</i>	Absolute	<i>Infin.</i>	Infinitive
<i>a., a.'s</i>	Adjunct, Adjuncts	<i>Interj.</i>	Interjection
<i>Adjl.</i>	Adjectival	<i>Interrog.</i>	Interrogative
<i>Advl.</i>	Adverbial	<i>Obj.</i>	Object
<i>Anteced.</i>	Antecedent	<i>Phr.</i>	Phrase
<i>Appos.</i>	Apposition	<i>Pred.</i>	Predicate
<i>Apposl.</i>	Appositional	<i>Predn.</i>	Predication
<i>Cl.</i>	Clause	<i>Prin.</i>	Principal
<i>Cogn.</i>	Cognate	<i>Prov.</i>	Provisional
<i>Compl.</i>	Complement	<i>Ret. Obj.</i>	Retained object
<i>Coord.</i>	Coordinate	<i>Subj.</i>	Subject
<i>Dir. Obj.</i>	Direct Object	<i>Subjve.</i>	Subjective
<i>Enl.</i>	Enlargement	<i>Subord.</i>	Subordinate
<i>Incompl.</i>	Incomplete	<i>Voc.</i>	Vocative
<i>Ind. Obj.</i>	Indirect Object		

1. 1. The parts of an Interrogative Sentence have the same relations as those of the answer: 'Who is this?' 'This is he.'

Subj. 'This,' *pred.* 'is who' (*Verb of incompl. predn.* 'is,' *subjve. compl.* 'who').

2. 'Why are you so late?' 'I am so late for this reason.' *Subjve. Compl. of* 'are,' 'late': *advl. a. of pred.* 'why.'

3. Supply *Subj.* 'you': *Ind. Obj.* 'me.'

4. *Advl. a. of pred.* 'to bliss domestic.'

5. *Subj.* 'a battle,' *pred.* 'is said to have been,' *adv. a. of compl. of pred.* 'to have been,' 'there.'

6. Contracted Sentence containing two coord. clauses: (1) 'He will succeed,' (2) 'He will die.'

7. Simple. *Advl. a. of pred.* 'o'er the village green.'

8. *Subj.* 'you,' *pred.* 'let,' *obj.* 'me stay' (complex obj. consisting of pronoun and implied pred., 'that I should stay').

9. *Incompl. pred.* 'was taken,' *subjective compl. of pred.* 'prisoner.' *Absol. Phr. Advl. a. of pred.* 'his horse being killed.'

10. Omit 'O flowers.' *Subjve. compl. of* 'are,' 'living preachers.'

2. 1. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'I shall go my way,' *advl. a.'s of pred.* (1) 'my way,' (2) *Advl. Cl.* 'whatever the consequences may be,' *Subjve. compl. of* 'may be,' 'whatever.'

2. Complex. *Advl. a. of pred.* 'lies,' or *Adjl. a. of subj.* 'head,' 'uneasy': *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'head,' 'that wears a crown.'

3. Simple. *Subj.* 'allegorist.' *Pred.* 'has been able to make objects of terror, of pity, and of love,' *obj.* 'abstractions.' The complex pred. may be broken up thus: *incompl. pred.* 'has been able.'

Compl. { *Infin. of Verb of incompl. predn.* 'to make,'
 { *Compl. of this infin.* 'objects of terror, &c.'

4. We may treat this simple sentence in either of the following ways:

(1) 'None *not-brave* deserves the fair.'

(2) 'None deserves the fair, *the brave being excepted.*'

In (1) *not-brave* is an *Adjl. a. of Subj.* 'none.'

In (2) *the brave being excepted* is an *Advl. Phr. a. of pred.* 'deserves.'

5. Complex. Supply the ellipsis. 'This is made of the same material as (*i.e.* which) that is made of.' *Advl. a. of pred.* 'is made' in *Prin. Cl.* 'of the same material as that is made of.' *Subord. Adjl. Cl.* 'as that is made of': *subj.* 'that,' *pred.* 'is made,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'of which.'

3. 1. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'Who will undertake it?' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'if it be not also a service of honour.' *Subj.* 'it,' *incompl. pred.* 'be,' *subjve. compl.* 'a service of honour,' *advl. a.'s of pred.* 'not,' 'also.'

2. Compound.

3. Complex. *Prov. Subj. of Prin. Cl.* 'It,' *real subj.* 'that he said that,' *incompl. pred.* 'is,' *compl.* 'true,' *advl. a.* 'not.' *Subord. Noun Cl.* 'He said that.'

4. Simple. 'Plain living and high thinking' may be regarded as forming a compound subject.

5. Simple. *Subj.* 'I,' *incompl. pred.* 'shall join,' *compl.* 'in paying tribute,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'with my country,' *advl. a. of compl.* 'to the great virtues of that gentleman.'

4. A Complex and a Simple Sentence. 'Of all (that) I survey,' *Adjl. a. of* 'monarch,' *subjve. compl. of* 'am.' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'all,' 'That I survey' (*obj.* 'that').

Simple Sentence. *Subj.* 'none,' *incompl. pred.* 'is,' *compl.* 'to dispute' (gerundial infin.), *obj. of compl.* 'my right,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'there.'

5. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'The sound was sweet,' *Subj.* 'sound,' *incompl. pred.* 'was,' *compl.* 'sweet,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'when...rose.'

6. Compound, the second clause being Complex. In (1) *pred.* 'bade' takes *dir. obj.* 'farewell' and *indir. obj.* 'the world.' In (2) 'as Kosciusko fell' is an *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'shrieked' in *Prin. Cl.*

7. Compound, the first clause being Complex. In the *Prin. Cl.* of (1) 'his fill' is *Advl. a. of pred.* 'had drunk.' The *Subord. Cl.* 'where ...rill' is an *Advl. a. of pred.*

8. Complex: also Compound if we separate the principal predicates, 'He may sit,' 'He may enjoy.' These may however be taken jointly as forming a compound predicate, 'sit-and-enjoy.' *Subord. Adj. Cl.* 'that has light...breast,' *limiting subj.* 'he.'

9. Complex. The *Subord. Clauses* are *adjl.* 'that blows,' *limiting* 'flower,' 'that do often lie too deep for tears,' *limiting* 'thoughts.' 'Too deep for tears,' *subjv. compl. of pred.* 'lie.'

10. A Compound and a Simple Sentence. Supply *pred.* 'do make' in second line, *i.e.* 'Iron bars do not make a cage.' 'Prison' and 'cage' are *objects*. In the Simple Sentence, 'for a hermitage' is *advl. a. of pred.*

11. Simple. *Adj. Phrases, a.'s of subj.* 'by merit raised to that bad eminence,' 'exalted,' 'high on a throne of royal state.'

12. Two Compound Sentences. Supply in the second line 'beheld them' and in the fourth 'brought.'

13. (1) Simple: 'with us,' *compl. of incompl. pred.* 'is'; 'too much,' *advl. a. of compl.*

(2) Simple: 'getting and spending,' *adjl. a.'s of subj.* 'we,' *pred.* 'lay waste.'

(3) Complex: 'that is ours,' *Adj. Cl. limiting* 'little.'

(4) Simple: 'a sordid boon,' *apposl. a. of obj.* 'hearts.'

14. Simple. 'This vesper-service closed,' *Absol. Phr., advl. a. of pred.* 'pursued.'

15. A Simple and a Compound Sentence. In the latter 'to blush unseen' is *Advl. a. of pred.* 'is born.' Supply 'is born' in the last line, where '(to) waste' stands in the same relation as 'to blush.'

16. A Simple and a Complex Sentence. The latter contains an *Adj. Cl.* 'that dries his feathers,' *limiting* 'lark,' and an *Advl. Cl.* 'while yet...nest,' *a. of pred. of Adj. Cl.* 'dries.'

17. A Compound and a Complex Sentence. The first couplet contains a Compound Sentence, (1) 'my lord found me,' (2) my 'lord loved me.' *Adj. a.'s of obj.* 'me,' 'in this poor gown,' 'serving in my father's hall.' The last three lines contain a Complex Sentence with Compound Subordinate Clauses. *Prin. Cl.* 'I will not cast aside this poor gown,' *Advl. Clauses a.'s of pred.* (1) 'until he arise,' (2) 'until he bid me cast it.' 'A living man' is *apposl. ent. of subj.* 'himself'; 'me,' *indir. obj.*; 'to cast it,' *advl. a. of* 'bid.'

18. Compound: the second sentence is Complex. *Adjl. Phr. a. of subj.* 'by great men reached and kept' (*reached* and *kept* are participles, not finite verbs). In the last couplet 'while their companions slept' is *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'were toiling.'

19. Compound: the second sentence is Complex. *Prin. Cl.* of second sentence 'Cæsar fell.' 'Even at the base of Pompey's statue,' *Advl. Phr. a. of pred.* 'Which all the while ran blood,' *Adjl. Cl. a. of 'statue': subj.* 'which,' *pred.* 'ran,' *cogn. obj.* 'blood,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'all the while.'

20. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'He is born and taught how happy': 'born and taught' may be taken jointly as forming a *compound compl. of incompl. pred.* 'is.' The three subord. clauses which follow are *Adjl. a.'s of subj.* 'he.'

21. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'Statesmen met at her council'; *Adjl. Cl. a. of 'statesmen,' 'Who knew the seasons when to take...and (when to) make...wider yet.'* We may regard the phrases 'when to take...hand' and 'when to make...wider yet' as *Adjl. a.'s of obj.* 'seasons' or as *Noun Phrases in Appos.* with 'seasons.'

22. Complex. *Prin. Cl., subj.* 'They' *pred.* 'knew' [*obj.* 'the imprisoned...difficulty,' a *Noun Cl.*], *advl. a. of pred.* 'When the men' [*Adjl. Cl. a. of 'men,' 'who were exploring the pit'*] 'ascertained' [*obj., Noun Cl., 'the water had reached a certain level'*].

23. Compound and Complex. (1) 'The moon takes up the tale,' (2) 'the moon repeats the story,' *advl. a. of preds.* ('takes up,' 'repeats'), 'Soon as the evening shades prevail.' 'Whilst' introduces a Compound and Complex Sentence. containing additional *Advl. a.'s of pred.* in (1) and (2) viz.,

'all the stars' } } 'confirm the tidings'
'all the planets' } } 'spread the truth,'

with *Adjl. Cl. a. of 'stars,' 'that round her burn,'* and *Advl. Cl. a. of 'confirm,' 'as they roll.'*

24. Compound Sentence containing three Simple Sentences. (1) *Subj.* 'he,' *pred.* 'saw the hills grow larger': this complex pred. can be resolved thus: *pred. verb,* 'saw,' *obj. (noun with indir. pred.* 'hills grow larger,' i.e. 'he saw that the hills grew larger'). (2) Supply 'he,' *pred.* 'beheld the stars come out,' resolved as above: *pred. verb,* 'beheld,' *obj. (noun with indir. pred.* 'stars come out,' i.e. 'that the stars came out'). (3) Supply 'he.' 'With no one near' may be regarded as *Adjl. a. of 'he,'* equivalent to 'solitary,' or as *Advl. a. of 'travelled,'* equivalent to 'in a solitary manner.'

25. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* Supply *subj.* 'you.' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'intermit,' 'While I seek deliverance.'

26. Simple Sentence, outlined thus: *subj.* 'the Grecian,' *pred.* 'could find,' *obj.* 'place.'

27. Compound Sentence, containing eleven collateral clauses. In a detailed analysis the eight coordinate sentences comprised in the words 'but not to me...face divine' would easily be shown by writing their subjects in a column and bracketing them. 'From the cheerful ways of men cut off' is an *Adjl. a. of* 'me.'

28. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'The man breathes there with soul so dead.' If 'Who never to himself hath said, &c.' is an adjunct of 'man,' it is an *Adjl. Cl.* If it means 'That he never to himself, &c.,' it is an *Advl. Cl.* Thus, *subj.* 'The man,' *incompl. pred.* 'breathes' (*i.e.* 'is'), *compl.* 'with dead soul' (*i.e.* 'soulless'), *Advl. a.'s of compl.* (1) 'so,' (2) *Advl. Cl.* 'That he never hath said, &c.' 'This is my own...land' is *Noun Cl. obj. of* 'said.' Treat *subord. cl.* 'Whose heart...strand' in the same manner as *subord. clause* 'Who never...said' was treated, either as *Adjl. a. of* 'man,' or, if equivalent to 'that his heart hath ne'er burned, &c.,' *Advl. a. of compl.* 'with dead soul.' The contained *subord. cl.* 'As home...he hath turned, &c.,' is *Advl. a. of* 'burned.'

29. Compound and Complex. *Pred.* of first sentence, 'is made summer,' which may be resolved thus: *incompl. pred.* 'is made,' *compl.* 'summer.' In second sentence supply 'are' to form *pred.* 'are buried.' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'clouds,' 'that lour'd upon our house.'

30. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* outlined: 'Thou mayst behold that time': *Adjl. Cl. a. of obj.* 'time,' 'When (*i.e.* at which) yellow leaves...birds sang,' containing *subord. Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'boughs,' 'Which shake against...birds sang,' containing *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'choirs,' 'Where (*i.e.* in which) late the sweet birds sang.'

31. Two Complex Sentences. (1) *Prin. Cl.* 'They consume the thing' (*Adjl. Cl. a. of obj.* 'thing'), 'that feeds their fury' (*Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'do consume') 'where two raging fires meet together.' (2) *Prin. Cl.* 'Extreme gusts will blow out fire-and-all' (*Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'will blow out') 'though little fire grows great with little wind.' In analysing the *Advl. Cl.* of (1), insert 'where' as *Advl. a. of pred.* 'meet together.' In analysing the *Advl. Cl.* of (2), omit the conjunction 'though': 'great' is *compl. of incompl. pred.* 'grows.'

32. Compound and Complex. *Prin. Clauses* outlined: (1) 'He would stretch his length,' (2) 'He would pore upon the brook' (*Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'brook') 'that babbles by.' The *Adjl. Cl.* 'That wreathes its roots so high' is *a. of* 'beech' in *Advl. Phr. a. of pred.* 'would stretch.' 'High' may be taken as *compl. of pred.* 'wreathes,' *i.e.* 'wreathes them so that they become high,' or as *Adjl. a. of* 'roots,' *i.e.* 'wreathes the roots which were already high as well as old and fantastic.'

33. Complex. The *Prin. Cl.* occurs in the last couplet, 'We turn to catch one fading ray of joy' (*Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'joy') 'that is left behind us.' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'turn,' 'When the close of pleasure's day has nearly consigned us to gloom': *Advl. a. of pred.* 'turn,' 'so': *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'turn,' 'As travellers look back to gaze upon the light' (*Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'light') 'which they leave.' 'To gaze...glowing' and 'To catch...behind us' are *Advl. a.'s* of their respective predicates, 'look back' and 'turn.' 'When eastward darkly going' is a *Participial Phr., a. of* 'travellers,' not a *Cl.*, as it contains no finite verb.

34. Compound and Complex. (1) 'A sound came' (*Advl. Cl. a. of* 'came') 'whilst Wolfram hung o'er the dying bard.' (2) 'He was ware of...maidens, moving in the van of...monks' (*Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'monks') 'who bore the corpse.'

35. Complex. Outline: *Prin. Cl.* 'An emperor decreed' [*obj. Noun Cl.* (1) 'that he should wear half a coat,' (2) 'that he should show his bosom bare']. *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'he,' suppressed anteced. of *Noun Cl.*, 'whosoever should offend...friend.'

36. Contains Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences. *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'stopt,' 'as he hunted the bee.' Compound, 'The hawk stood,' 'The hawk stared,' 'The nightingale thought, &c.' The passage in quotation marks, 'I have sung...died away' is a Compound and Complex *Noun Cl. obj. of* 'thought.' 'Many songs,' *cogn. obj. of* 'have sung.' In next line supply 'I have sung'; 'never a one so gay,' *cogn. obj.* The last couplet is a Complex *subord. advl. cl. a. of* 'I have never sung so gay a song,' introduced by 'for,' *i.e.* 'because,' the *Advl. Cl.* relating to Cause. 'Of what the world will be when the years have died away' is a Complex *Advl. Cl. a. of* 'sings.' *Subj.* 'world,' *incompl. pred.* 'will be,' *subje. compl. of pred.* 'what'; *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'will be what,' 'When the years have died away.'

37. Omit the first two lines, containing nouns in vocat. case. To these nouns in appos. the compound subord. cl. in the next couplet forms an *Adjl. a.* introduced by relat. pron. 'whose.' The last four lines contain a Compound Sentence, (1) 'The proud are taught, &c.,' (2) 'Tyrants groan.' In (1) 'Bound in thy adamant chain' is a *Participial Phr., Adjl. a. of* 'The proud'; 'to taste,' *ret. obj.* after pass. verb 'are taught' (see pp. 144, 238); 'of pain,' *advl. a. of* 'to taste.'

38. Two Complex and Compound Sentences (unless we take 'trees and mountain-tops,' 'plants and flowers,' 'sun and showers' as compound objects or compound subjects). (1) *Subj.* 'Orpheus,' *pred.* 'made-bow,' *obj.* 'trees and mountain-tops.' ('Made' *incompl. pred.* 'bow themselves,' *compl.*) *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'mountain-tops,' 'that freeze.' (2) *Subj.* 'plants and flowers,' *pred.* 'sprung,' *Advl. a.'s of pred.*

‘to his music,’ ‘ever,’ and the *Advl. Cl.* ‘as (if) sun and showers had made there a lasting spring’: ‘made’ is here a verb of compl. predn. with *obj.* ‘spring.’

39. The first stanza contains two Complex Sentences. *Adjl. Cl. limiting obj.* ‘place,’ ‘Where (*i.e.* ‘in which’) we gazed upon the sky first.’ *Adjl. Cl. limiting subj.* ‘roofs,’ ‘that heard our earliest cry.’

The second stanza contains a Compound Sentence, the first clause of which is Simple, ‘We go’; the second is Complex, with two *advl. clauses*, outlined thus: *Prin. Cl.* ‘Two spirits contend,’ *Advl. Cl.* (1) ‘ere we go,’ (2) ‘as I move.’

40. The *Prin. Cl.* appears in the fifth line: ‘Woe (be) to the purblind crew.’ *Advl. a. of pred.* ‘be,’ ‘to the purblind crew,’ followed by two *Adjl. Clauses, a.’s of* ‘crew,’ viz. (1) ‘Who fill, &c.,’ (2) ‘Who gain not skill, &c.’ The first four lines contain three *Advl. Clauses, a.’s of prin. pred.* (1) ‘If the world revolve in one track,’ (2) ‘If freedom will rise again,’ (3) ‘If virtue will come back.’

41. A Compound and Complex Sentence. *Prin. Clauses* (1) ‘Spirits have conversed with man’; (2) ‘Spirits have told secrets,’ the first two lines containing *advl. a.’s of the pred.* in each *Prin. Cl.* viz. ‘in such a place,’ ‘at such an hour,’ and the *Advl. Cl.* ‘If ancestry can be believed in aught.’ ‘In aught,’ *advl. a. of pred.* ‘can be believed.’

42. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* ‘Those do not observe that, &c.’ (*Noun Cl. obj. of* ‘do observe’). *Adjl. Cl. a. of* ‘those,’ ‘Who reason in this manner.’ *Noun Cl.* ‘They are setting up a rule.’ With *obj.* ‘rule’ we have a *Noun Cl. in appos.* ‘Secrecy will justify [*Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* ‘whenever secrecy is practicable’] any action.’

43. Contains a Simple and a Complex Sentence. Simple Sentence, *Subj.* ‘thou,’ *incompl. pred.* ‘be,’ *compl.* ‘true,’ *advl. a. of compl.* ‘to thine own self.’ (‘And,’ *i.e.* ‘On this condition,’ ‘This being the case,’ *advl. a. of pred.* ‘must follow.’) *Prov. subj.* ‘It’: *real subj. Noun Cl.* ‘That thou canst not then be false to any man,’ *pred.* ‘must follow,’ *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* ‘as the night follows the day.’

44. Complex. *Subj.* ‘Being (*i.e.* To be) angry...value’ *incompl. pred.* ‘is’ *compl.* ‘a necessary consequence...you feel.’ *Adjl. Cl. a. of* ‘one,’ ‘Who controverts an opinion’ [*Adjl. Cl.* ‘which (*obj.*) you value’]. *Adjl. Cl. a. of* ‘uneasiness,’ ‘which (*obj.*) you feel.’

45. Contains Simple and Compound Sentences, the last of which has subordinate clauses. In the third sentence supply *subj.* and *pred.* ‘He puts forth blossoms to-morrow.’ ‘The third day’ is *Advl. a. of pred.* ‘comes.’ The last four lines contain a Compound Sentence: (1) ‘A frost comes,’ (2) ‘A frost nips his root,’ (3) ‘He falls.’ Clauses

(2) and (3) are Complex. (2) *Prin. Cl.* 'A frost nips his root,' *Advl. Cl. a. of* 'nips' ['when he thinks,' *Noun Cl. obj.* 'his greatness is surely a-ripening']. (3) *Prin. Cl.* 'He falls,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'as I do.'

46. A Simple and a Compound Sentence. Simple: 'The Niger flowed through the landscape.' Compound: 'He strode beneath the trees,' 'He heard the caravans descend.' 'A king,' *enl. of subj.* 'he' by noun in appos. The *obj.* of 'heard' is 'the caravans descend,' noun with implied pred. (the caravans were descending).

47. Contains three Complex Sentences. 1. 'What breast-plate is stronger (*Advl. Cl. a. of compl.* 'stronger') than an untainted heart is strong?' Omit conj. 'than' from analysis of subord. cl. 2. 'That hath his quarrel just,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'he.' 3. 'Whose conscience is corrupted with injustice,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'he.' In *Prin. Cl.* supply 'is': 'though locked up in steel' is *Adjl. Phr. a. of* 'he.'

48. Two Simple Sentences in first three lines. The last five lines contain a Compound and Complex Sentence. The first line, 'Deaf... prayers,' is an *Adjl. Phr. a. of subj.* 'They.' We may regard the sentence in the third line as Simple in spite of the following 'and,' though there is of course no objection to making it a clause collateral with 'His heart failed.' The last sentence has for its *Prin. Cl.* 'His heart failed,' *Advl. Clauses a.'s of pred.* (1) 'as they opened the door,' (2) 'for (*i.e.* because) he heard (1) the laughter, (2) the chamber roar and ring with plaudits of "Long live the King."' 'Long live the King' is a *Noun Cl., apposl. enl. of* 'plaudits' ('of' being used appositionally here): *subj.* 'the King,' *pred.* 'live' (subjunctive mood), *advl. a. of pred.* 'long.'

49. A Complex Sentence followed by a Compound Sentence. *Prin. Cl.* 'He seized his harp,' *Adv. Cl. a. of pred.* 'when the sun was sinking in the sea' (*advl. a.'s of pred.* 'when,' 'in the sea'), *Adjl. Clauses a.'s of obj.* 'harp,' (1) 'which he could string,' (2) 'which he could strike,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'could strike' ['when he deemed' (*Noun Cl. obj. of* 'deemed') 'no strange ear was listening']. 'Albeit with untaught melody' *Advl. Phr. a. of* 'could strike.' Compound Sentence: (1) 'He did fling his fingers over it'; (2) 'He tuned his farewell.'

50. A Compound Sentence containing three collateral clauses, the last of which is Complex, (1) 'They heard': (2) 'They were abashed': (3) 'They sprung up,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'sprung,' 'as when men rouse-and-bestir (*compound pred.*) themselves.' The Phrases 'wont to watch,' 'sleeping found by whom they dread,' are *Adjl. a.'s of* 'men.' 'Whom (*obj.*) they (*subj.*) dread' (*pred.*) is an *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'those,' unexpressed antec. of 'whom.' The Phrase 'ere well awake' is an *Advl. Phr. a. of pred.* 'rouse-and-bestir.'

51. Contains two Compound Sentences and a Complex Sentence.

A. 1. 'He cheered his spouse.' 2. 'She was cheered.'

B. 1. '(She) let fall a tear.' 2. '(She) wiped them with her hair.'

C. 'He kissed two drops' (*Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'drops') 'that stood ready' (*subj. 'that,' incompl. pred. 'stood,' subjv. compl. 'ready'; Advl. Cl. a. of pred. 'kissed,' ere they fell'*; also (supplying 'they were' after 'as,' *i.e.* 'as if they were,' to complete what is wanting in the elliptical construction) 'as they were the gracious signs of sweet remorse and pious awe,' an *Advl. Cl.* giving the reason why he kissed the tears ('were' in 'they were' thus supplied is in the subjunctive mood). *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'remorse' and 'awe,' *subj. 'That,' pred. 'feared,' obj. 'to have offended.'*

52. Compound and Complex.

Prin. Clauses.

Subord. Clauses.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| A. 'Shame had struck me dumb' | } { | 1. hadst thou shook thy head |
| B. 'Shame had made me break off' | | 2. hadst thou made a pause |
| C. 'Thy fears had wrought my fears' | | 3. hadst thou turned an eye of doubt |

Advl. Cl. a. of preds. in 1 and 2, 'When I spake (*Noun Cl. obj. of* 'spake') what I purposed' ('what' *obj. of* 'purposed'). *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'eye' in 3. 'As (*i.e.* 'Which') bid (*i.e.* 'would bid') me tell my tale in express words.' ('Hadst' in the first line and 'had' in the fifth are past subjunctive, expressing respectively unfulfilled Condition and Consequence.)

53. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'The battle hung in even scale long,'

Advl. Clauses a.'s of pred. 'hung,' 'till Satan (1) saw where the sword of Michael smote,' (2) 'felled squadrons at once.' *Adjl. Clauses, a.'s of subj.* 'Satan,' (3) 'who had shown power,' (4) 'who had met no equal.' 'Ranging ..confused' is an *Adjl. Phr. a. of* 'Satan.' In (1) the *obj.* of 'saw' is the *Noun Cl.* 'where the sword of Michael smote.' The *Advl. Clauses* (1) and (2) are collateral, as are also the *Adjl. Clauses* (3) and (4). The entire passage might therefore be described as Complex with Compound Subordinate Clauses.

54. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'They travelled long,' *Advl. Cl. a. of*

pred. 'travelled,' 'till they came,' *Advl. Clauses a.'s of pred.* 'came,' (1) 'where two trees grew,' (2) 'where their leaves made a shadow.' *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'trees,' 'that did spread their arms abroad.' The *Phr.* 'with gray moss overcast' may be an *Adjl. a. of* 'trees' or of 'arms.' It would be quite legitimate to take 'And their' in the fifth line as equivalent to 'Whose,' in which case 'Whose leaves make a shadow' will be another *Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'trees.'

55. Complex and Compound. *Prin. Clauses,*

- A. 'Some adventurers' { 1. disdain limits of their reign,'
2. dare descry unknown regions.'
- B. 'They' { 3. look behind,'
4. hear a voice in every wind,'
5. snatch a fearful joy.'

The predicates in Clauses (1) and (2) of Compound Sentence (A) are modified by the introductory *Advl. Cl.* 'while some ply their labours against (*i.e.* so as to be prepared for) graver hours (*Adjl. Cl. a. of* 'hours') that bring constraint to sweeten liberty' ('to sweeten liberty,' *advl. a. of* 'bring').

The predicates in Clauses (3) to (5) of Compound Sentence (B) are modified by the *Advl. Cl.* 'as they run.'

56. Complex containing subordinate Compound Clauses. *Prin. Cl.* 'A man must judge for himself,' *Advl. Clauses a.'s of pred.* 'must judge,' (1) 'though a scholar must have faith in his master,' (2) stating cause why a man must judge for himself: introduced by 'for' (*i.e.* because),—

- 'learners owe their masters' { 1. temporary belief,'
2. suspension of judgment,'
3. not absolute resignation,'
4. not perpetual captivity.'

In the second of these four collateral subord. clauses, the *pred.* 'owe' is modified by *Advl. Cl.* 'till they are fully instructed.'

57. Complex and Compound. *Prin. Cl.* (1) 'Fame is the spur (*Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'spur') that doth raise the clear spirit,' *advl. phr. a. of* 'raise,' 'To scorn delights...days.' 'That last infirmity of noble mind' is *apposl. enl. of subj.* 'Fame.' *Prin. Cl.* (2) 'The blind Fury comes,' *Prin. Cl.* (3) 'The blind Fury slits the life,' *Advl. Clauses modifying pred. in* (2) and (3), i. 'when we hope to find the guerdon,' ii. 'when we think to burst out into blaze.' In (i) 'to find the guerdon' is the *obj.* of 'hope.'

58. Complex. *Prov. subj.* 'It,' *real subj.* 'for men to carry about them such things (*Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'things') as (*i.e.* which) are necessary to express the business they are to discourse on'; *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'business,' supplying unexpressed relative, 'that they are to discourse on (*i.e.* 'they,' *subj.* 'are,' *incompl. pred.* 'to discourse,' *gerundial infin. forming compl.*, 'on that,' *advl. a. of comp. of pred.*); *pred. of Prin. Cl.* 'would be more convenient,' *Advl. Cl. stating reason, a. of pred. of Prin. Cl.* 'since words are only names for things.' Omit conj. 'since' from analysis of the subord. *advl. cl.*

59. Two separate Complex Sentences.

A. 'Those are blessed' (*Adj. Cl. limiting* 'those') 'whose blood and judgment are commingled' (*Advl. a. of pred.*) so well (*and Advl. Cl.*) that they are not a pipe for fortune's finger to sound that stop (*Adj. Cl. limiting* 'stop') which she please.' (Or, *Noun Cl. obj. of* 'sound,' 'What stop she please.') In the *Advl. Cl.* 'for fortune's finger to sound, &c.' is an *Adj. a. of* 'pipe' which is *compl. of incompl. pred.* 'are.' 'Which she please,' *i.e.* 'Which she may please to sound.' *Subj.* 'she,' *pred.* 'may please,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'to sound which.'

B. The clause 'Give me that man that is not passion's slave' has the appearance of being a *prin. cl.* but it has really the force of a *subord. cl.* expressing hypothesis or condition and modifying the *prin. pred.* 'I will wear him.' 'Give me that man' is equivalent here to 'If you give me that man.' The sentence may be analysed in outline thus: *Prin. Cl.* 'I will wear him in my heart's core' (*Advl. Clauses a.'s of pred.* 'will wear'), 1, 'as I do thee,' 2, 'if thou give me that man' (*Adj. Cl. a. of* 'man') 'that is not passion's slave.'

60. Complex. A Simple and a Complex Sentence. (A) Simple: *Prov. subj.* 'It,' *real subj.* 'To wade far into the doings of the Most High,' *incompl. pred.* 'were,' *compl.* 'dangerous.'

(B) Complex: *Prin. Cl.* 'Our soundest knowledge is to know' (*collateral Noun Clauses, objects of* 'to know') 1, that we know Him not, 2, that we cannot know Him (*Advl. Cl. applying to pred. in both Noun clauses*) 'as He is.' *Collateral Advl. Clauses expressing concession and modifying the pred.* 'is to know' in *Prin. Cl.* i. 'although to know Him be life,' ii. 'although to make mention of His name be joy.' In dealing with the concessive clauses separately omit the conj. 'though.' The infinitives 'to know,' 'to make mention' are subjects: 'be' is the subjunctive present.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR
BEGINNERS.

* * The references are to pages and sections of the *English Grammar for Beginners*.

CHAPTER II. P. 7.

1. True diphthongs occur in *noise, new, now, found, eye*. The vowel sounds of *pain* and *yeo* (in *yeoman*) are also diphthongal in standard modern English: see remarks on *fate* and *foe*, p. 6, § 7.

2. Pure vowel: *pill, sit; cut, purr*. Diphthong: *pile, site; acute, pure*.

3. *Flaw* (*farwn*), clerk (*father*), *sew* (*foeman*), stern (*fur*), flood (*putty*), plaid (*pat*), bury (*pet*), pretty (*pît*), what (*pot*), fruit (*fool*), wolf (*put*), love (*putty*), chief (*feet*), leopard (*pet*), women (*pît*), door (*foeman*), shoe (*fool*), *could* (*put*), broad (*farwn*), day (*fatal*), guard (*father*), guarantee (*pat*), marine (*feet*), busy (*pît*), carriage (*pat, pît*), soul (*foeman*), manœuvre (*fool*), learn (*fur*), does (*putty*), aunt (*father*), haunt (*farwn*), journal (*fur*), tow (*foeman*), prove (*fool*), fête (*fatal*).

4. A single sign for *sh* in *shoot, dishevelled*; for *th* in *thick, Worthing*; for *ng* in *ringing* (twice), *ang(-g)er*.

CHAPTER III. P. II.

1. See p. 9, § 11: *x* in *expect* and *box*, *j* in *just*, *q* in *quires*.

2. (a) Sonant *th* in *this, that, rather, booth, soothe*: surd *th* in *thick, thank, zither, both, sooth*.

(b) *Lamb, limb, climb, tomb, thumb, bdellium*.—*Could, would, should, folk, walk, calm, calf*.—*Sigh, weigh, plough, though, through, caught, thought, might, Hugh*.—*Know, knave, knee, knight, knock, knife*.

3. See Key, p. 12, Q. 6, in which all these words are explained except *could* and *sovereign*. The *l* has been wrongly inserted in *could* owing to a falsely supposed analogy to *would* and *should* where it rightly belongs. In Old Eng. the *l* was absent from the word. We still retain the original form very slightly changed in *un-couth*. *Sovereign* is properly *sovrán*. The word may have acquired its present spelling because people thought that it was connected with *reign*.

4. *Philosophy, phosphorus, photograph, phantom, phrase*.

Laugh, cough, rough, enough, draught.

Nation, portion, lotion, suction, option: mansion, pension, percussion, passion, expulsion.

Cat, coke, call, cut, cool: cell, circle, incise, succeed, recite.

Get, go, gun, begin, gate: gem, germ, ginger, gymnasium, gaol.

CHAPTER IV. P. 18.

1. *Forge*: noun: The blacksmith is at his *forge*.

verb: He tried to *forge* the signature.

Contract: noun: The manufacturer hopes to obtain the *contract*.

verb: He will *contract* to supply the goods in six weeks.

Cold makes metals *contract*.

Tear: noun: A *tear* rolled down her cheek.

The nail made a *tear* in her dress.

verb: I was afraid the nail would *tear* your dress.

Close: see Key, p. 15, Q. 2.

Stone: noun: He was struck by a *stone*.

noun (used as adj.): I built a *stone* wall.

verb: Do not *stone* the frogs.

Bear: noun: The *bear* attacked its leader.

verb: His sufferings are hard to *bear*.

The ice will *bear* to-morrow.

Shade: noun: Let us rest in the *shade*.

verb: The trees will *shade* us from the sun.

Shed: noun: The cows are in their *shed*.

verb: The oak has *shed* its leaves.

2. *Arrow*, noun; *beside*, adv. and prep.; *boy*, noun; *grow*, verb; *often*, adv.; *though*, conj.; *through*, prep.; *vain*, adj.; *vein*, noun; *ah*, interj.

There is no example of Pronouns.

3. *Head*, 1. verb, 2. noun, 3. noun used as adj. *Iron*, 1. verb, 2. noun. *Deck*, 1. noun, 2. noun used as adj., 3. verb. *Paper*, 1. verb, 2. noun. *Ship*, 1. verb, 2. noun. *Judge*, 1. noun, 2. verb. *Fine*, 1. verb, 2. noun, 3. adj. *Second*, 1. adj., 2. verb. *Over*, 1. noun, 2. prep., 3. adv. *Forward*, 1. verb, 2. adv., 3. adj., 4. adverb used as noun. *Back*, 1. adv., 2. adj., 3. verb, 4. noun, 5. noun. *Till*, 1. verb, 2. prep., 3. conj., 4. noun. *Light*, 1. verb, 2. noun, 3. adjective.

4. Elegantly.—Once, how.—Now *or* just now.—Whence, whither.

CHAPTER V. P. 23.

1. School, class, form; staff; nosegay *or* bouquet; flock; covey; congregation; fleet; library.

2. A village patriot; the dashing adversary in debate; some mute inglorious poet of noble style; a giant; a modern universal conqueror; lofty poets will flourish where liberal patrons abound. See Key, p. 18, Q. 12.

3. (a) Wildness, slowness *or* sloth, justness *or* justice, modesty, vigilance, freedom, deficiency.

(b) Growth, knowledge, hatred, marriage.

(c) Heroism, friendship, beggary, knavery.

4. *Impertinence*, Abstr. (*e.g.* Impertinence is characteristic of ill-bred people) or Com. Concr. (*e.g.* His remark was a great impertinence). *Fury*, Com. Coll. Concr. *Governor*, Com. Concr. *Day*, Com. Concr. *Squadron*, Com. Coll. Concr. *Youth*, Abstr. (*e.g.* Rejoice in your youth) or Com. Concr. (*e.g.* He is a well-behaved youth). *Knowledge*, Abstr. *Wellington*, Proper, Concr. (also Com. Concr. as the name applied to top-boots). *Talent*, Abstr. (*e.g.* He has talent but not genius) or Com. Concr. (*e.g.* Our talents are of different kinds). *Education*, Abstr. *Robert*, Proper, Concr. *Senate*, Com. Coll. Concr. *Boston*, Proper, Concr. *Truth*, Abstr. (*e.g.* Truth will prevail in the end) or Com. Concr. (*e.g.* The truths of science are wonderful). *Mob*, Com. Coll. Concr. *England*, Proper, Concr.

5. *Three Graces*, *i.e.* three deities called Graces because they possessed certain qualities. The name was thus not meaningless, like a Proper Noun: it was a Common noun but was applicable only to three individuals. The name *Graces* applied to the Gloucestershire family is Proper. The *graces* rejected by the senate were resolutions or motions: the noun is common. In 'a second *Grace*' we have the Proper noun used as a Common noun: the sentence means 'We shall not soon see another cricketer equalling Grace in skill.' *Grace* is a Proper noun as the name of the girl with whom he danced: it is an Abstract noun when it denotes the graceful quality with which he danced. *Grace* is a Common noun when used to describe the benediction pronounced by the chaplain.

6. *Colour*, 1. Abs., 2. Abs. *Friendship*, 1. Abs., 2. Con., 3. Con. *Art*, 1. Abs., 2. Con. *Life*, 1. Abs., 2. Con. *Length*, 1. Abs., 2. Con. *Reason*, 1. Abs., 2. Con. *Beliefs*, Con. *Society*, 1. Con., 2. Con. or Abs. *Genius*, 1. Abs., 2. Con. *Beauty*, 1. Abs., 2. Con.

CHAPTER VI. P. 27.

1. Maltster, tapster, songster, youngster, punster, gamester, trickster. Blonde, coquette, jilt, prude, termagant, laundress.

2. Child, parent, cousin, baby, servant, pupil, spouse, orphan, fowl, cat, mouse, rat.

Jackass, jenny-wren, tom-cat, billy-goat, nanny-goat.

3. Lass, spinster (*or* maid), fox, heroine, nephew, belle, sultan, witch, monk (*or* friar), executrix, marchioness, traitress, ewe, peahen, abbess.

4. Moon, Night, Liberty, Mercy.

CHAPTER VII. P. 32.

1. (a) Oxen, foxes, teeth, heroes, folios, cargoes, fives, knives, scarfs *or* scarves, proofs, hoofs, countries, monkeys, stories, storeys, beauties, wharfs *or* wharves, chiefs, kisses, eyes, colloquies, lilies, flag-staffs, cantos, flies (insects), flys (carriages), summonses, the Misses Jones *or* the Miss Joneses, the Messrs (*i.e.* Messieurs) Smith *or* the Mr Smiths.

(b) Axes, formulæ *or* formulas, appendices *or* appendixes, banditti *or* bandits, beaux, cherubim *or* cherubs, radii, genera, tableaux vivants, crocuses, animalcula, portmanteaus, media, plateaux *or* plateaus, mesdames.

(c) Aides-de-camp, Lord Mayors, Knights Templars, maids-of-honour, major-generals, Frenchmen, Normans, talismans, castaways, lady-helps, heirs apparent, men-of-war, men-servants, brothers-in-law.

2. Tumulus, series, effluvium, automaton, vertex, phenomenon, erratum, seraph, basis, criterion.

3. *People* who have little to do are great talkers. The *peoples* of Europe differ in race, language and religion.

The ark was built of *wood*. The *woods* have been cut down.

The work was done in a skilful *manner*. You must improve your *manners*.

He spoke with great *force*. The general led out his *forces*.

The state of the battle-field made a sad *spectacle*. I have lost my *spectacles*.

From this policy the nation has derived great *good*. The receipts from the carriage of *goods* have increased.

Iron is a most useful metal. The mutineers were put in *irons*. You have too many *irons* in the fire at once.

This *water* is unfit for drinking. He is taking the *waters* at Bath.

Sailors steered by the stars before the invention of the *compass*. Candidates must bring their own rulers and *compasses*.

4. Reef, brief, chief, proof, gulf, cliff, grief.

5. *Wages* is the plural of *wage*: the singular is still in use, *e.g.* 'A fair day's work for a fair day's *wage*.' Rightly therefore *wages* should take a verb in the plural. Perhaps in this quotation there is an inversion of the subject and the complement, the meaning being 'Death is the wages of sin': cf. 'Great is Diana' for 'Diana is great.'—*Small-pox* and *measles* are true plurals, but as the names of diseases their construction is always singular.—*Pains* and *means* are also plural in form, but usage allows them to be treated either as plural or as singular.—*Tidings* is plural in form and usually takes a plural construction:

it occurs however with a singular construction.—*Eaves* is singular in form (like *alms*) but is now treated as a plural.—*Gallows* is really a plural but is used as a singular: *barracks* is plural in form and should be treated as such.—*Odds* is plural in form but is used both as plural and singular.—*Mathematics* is plural in form but is always treated as if singular.

CHAPTER VIII. P. 38.

1. *Son's*, sing. poss. *fathers'*, plur. poss. *men's*, plur. poss. *him*, sing. obj. *mice*, plur. nom. and obj. *mouse's*, sing. poss. *mice's*, plur. poss.

2. *Man's*, *men's*; *sheep's*; *people's*, *peoples'*; *tree's*, *trees'*; *Moses'*; *cow's*, *cows'*; *dwarf's*, *dwarfs'*; *die's*, *dies'*, *or dice's*; *Lord Chancellor's*, *Lord Chancellors'* (but more properly *of the Lord Chancellors*); *Secretary of the Home Department's*, *Secretaries of the Home Department's* (but more properly *of the Secretaries of the Home Department*). The inflected possessive of *gladness* is not used.

3. *Heroines'*, *lasses'*, *songstresses'*, *vixens'*, *testatrices'*, *women-servants'* *or maid-servants'*, *princesses'*, *mothers-in-law's*, *she-asses'*.

4. *Tree*, *year*, *servant*.

5. *Cain*, nom., *Abel*, obj.—*Abel*, nom., *Cain*, obj.—*Tom*, nom., *piper's*, poss., *son*, nom., *pig*, obj.—*Tom-the-piper's*, poss., *son*, nom., *pig*, obj.—*John*, nom. of address, or vocat., *me*, obj., *friend*, obj.—*John*, nom. of address, or voc., *me*, indirect obj., *hansom*, obj.—*Neighbours*, nom., *him*, obj., *People's*, poss., *Friend*, obj.

CHAPTER IX. P. 43.

1. Qualitative.	Quantitative.	Demonstrative.
good books	twenty books	these books
dear meat	much meat	that meat
fine cows	both cows	his cows
broad river	no river	a river
fresh ideas	few ideas	first ideas

2. *That*, dem., *idle*, qual., *useful*, qual.—*Most*, quant., *some*, dem., *favourite*, qual.—*Few*, quant., *poor*, qual., *aristocratic*, qual.—*No*, quant., *same*, dem., *both*, quant.—*Two*, quant., *bad*, qual.—*All*, quant., *this*, dem., *little*, qual.

3. Adjective used as Noun:—This is believed by the *wise* (*i.e.* wise people). Burke wrote a book on the *sublime* and *beautiful* (*i.e.* sublimity and beauty). Beat up the *white* of an egg (*i.e.* the white part). He has gone from *bad* to *worse* (*i.e.* from a bad state to a worse one).

Do you like *French* better than *German*? (*i.e.* the French language better than the German language). Make room for your *bettors* (*i.e.* better people). Two *blacks* don't make a *white* (*i.e.* black things, a white thing).

Noun used as Adjective:—The *paper* mill near the *canal* bridge has been destroyed by a *gunpowder* explosion.—The *tram* line will be brought through the *market* square past the *town* hall and under the *railway* embankment.—The *army* tutor invested his savings in *preference* shares in a *copper* mine.

'A *dead* level,' an *unvarying* level; 'a *dead* heat,' an indecisive race, as more competitors than one reach the goal together; 'a *dead* shot,' an unerring shot.

4. Contemporary *people*, green *vegetables*, incapable *persons*, italic letters, extreme *measures* or *opinions*, brilliant *jewels*, worthy *persons*, empty *cases*, capital letters or *cities*.

5. *Sleepy* children, *brazen* impudence, *truthful* witnesses, *eastern* position, *shady* groves, *lovely* flowers, *loveable* disposition, *vicious* temper, *priceless* jewels, *foolish* pamphlets, *troublesome* neighbours, *ragged* clothes, *fiery* furnace, *disastrous* earthquake, *courageous* soldiers, *heartly* greeting, *heartless* desertion.

6. Put *a* before *ewe*, *house*, *union*, *humble*, *hearse*, *use*, and *an* before *heir*, *honour*, *historian*, *urn*. Respecting *historian* however the usage of many people would vary.

7. The sky is blue. The cottage looks clean. Your brother seems ill. The girls were glad. His success was splendid. Are you quite alone? The organ is too loud. They are much alike. His step has become very infirm. The boy will be sorry.

See the note in text to Question. Though we can say 'Your brother seems ill' we cannot speak of 'Your ill brother.' *Ill* is used attributively only in certain connexions, *e.g.* ill news, ill weeds, ill manners. Similarly we cannot speak of 'the glad girls': *glad* occurs attributively in only a few phrases, *e.g.* glad tidings, glad heart. *Sorry* is seldom used attributively: when so used its meaning is changed: *e.g.* 'He is a sorry fool' does not signify the same thing as 'The fool is sorry.' *Alone* follows the noun to which it is attached: *e.g.* He alone escaped. *Alike* is not used attributively at all.

8. Sublimity and Beauty. Truth. Absurdity.
None but brave *men* deserve fair *women*.

9. The following, strictly interpreted, do not admit of comparison: *annual*, *square*, *golden*, *Asiatic*, *void*, *everlasting*, *indispensable*. See p. 42, § 58.

10. (a) The boy seems *happier* than he was. His sister grows *idler* every day. She is really *cleverer* than her brother. You seldom see a *saucier* girl. The swelling looks *bigger* than it did yesterday. We shall be *gayer* in town. The summer is *drier* than it was last year. This is a *more ridiculous* proposal than the other.

(b) He talked in the *freest* way. The custom is *most usual*. She is the *shyest* girl in the school. Choose the *reddest* rose. The blossoms are *most beautiful*. *Most* people agree with me. This is a *most unfortunate* occurrence. Send a message in the *fewest* words.

11. For *nearest* and *next*, *latest* and *last*, *oldest* and *eldest*, see Key, p. 24, Q. 3.

You should eat *less* meat. Give me *fewer* half-sovereigns. (*Less* denotes quantity, *fewer* denotes number.)

He has *few* friends. He has a *few* friends. (*Few* means 'not many': *a few* means 'some'.)

12. Interior, senior, minor, inner, outer, former, elder, upper.

13. We often say 'I would *sooner* not go.'

CHAPTER X. P. 51.

1. The master lent the boy one of the master's books and told the boy that the boy was to return the book to the master when the boy's sister had read the book.

(*His* is here a pronominal possessive adjective.)

2. Interrogative, *who*; Demonstrative, *that*, *this*; Relative, *which*; Personal, *I*, *you*.

3. I was annoyed with *you*, *whose* interests I had always studied. *Me*, *whose* retaliation was dreaded, they never attacked.

4. Those *who* live in glass houses should never throw stones.

There are many by *whom* he was seen to do it. The man *whom* you mentioned has left the town.

The trees *that* (nom.) stood on the summit have been cut down. I miss the trees *that* (obj.) I used to see.

5. (1) He praised *himself*. You hurt *yourselves*.

(2) He *himself* heard it. You said this *yourselves*.

The first *myself*, subject of *despise*, is emphatic; the second is reflexive, object of *despise*.

6. 1. Demonstr. pronominal adj.—2. Demonstr.—3. Relat.—

4. Demonstr.—5. Conj.—6. Demonstr. pronoun. adj.—7. Conj.—

8. Demonstr.—9. Relat.—10. Demon. pronom. adj.

7. Say *he* for *him*:—*that* for *as*:—*as* for *which*:—*who* for *that*:—*each* for *either*:—*whomsoever* for *whosoever*, *i.e.* Give the book (to *him*) to *whomsoever* (to give it) you please: in practice we should say ‘Give the book to anyone you please,’ omitting the relative:—*whom* for *which*:—*which* for *who*:—*one* for *either*.

8. *Whatsoever*, rel., *these*, dem. pron. adj.—*We*, pers., *that*, dem. (the relat. *that* or *which* following the demonst. being dropped; in full, ‘We speak *that which* we do know’).—*Who*, relat., *others*, indef., *it*, demonst. of 3rd person (otherwise called 3rd pers. pron.), *himself*, reflex. (used here with emphatic force).—*Their* (here signifying *of them*), demonst. of 3rd pers. (or 3rd pers. pron.).—*That*, relat.—*Him*, demonst. of 3rd pers. (or 3rd pers. pron.), *that*, relat.—*What*, interrog., *this*, dem. pronom. adj., *ours*, possess.—*What*, rel. (for *That which*), *everybody*, distrib.—*One*, *another*, indef., *who*, relat. (*i.e.* no one knows the man who will reap), or interrog. (*i.e.* no one knows the answer to the question *who will reap?*).—*They*, demonst., *that*, rel.—*Whosoever*, rel., *you*, pers., *him*, demonst. of 3rd pers. (or 3rd pers. pron.).—*Anything*, indef., *one another*, distrib.—*Each*, distrib., *other*, distrib. (or indef.), *themselves*, reflex.—*Who*, inter., *that*, demonst. pronom. adj., *which*, relative.

CHAPTER XI. P. 56.

1. *Can*, trans. taking as its object the infin. *do*, trs.—*snowed*, impers.—*slept*, intrs.—*called*, trs. of incompl. pred.—*look*, intrs. of incompl. pred.—*praised*, trs.

2. (a) *Became* is intrs., meaning ‘came to be,’ ‘grew to be,’ but trs., meaning ‘was suitable to,’ *e.g.* ‘The dress became the lady.’

Thought is intrs., *e.g.* ‘He is busily thinking,’ or trs., *e.g.* ‘I thought him mad.’

Is, *seems*, *appeared*, are intrs.

Looks is intrs., *e.g.* ‘He looks poorly,’ or trs. ‘He never looks you in the face.’

(b) Gladstone once again became *prime minister*.

We thought her *much changed*.

Patience is a *virtue*. He is *indolent*.

She seems *sorry*. This seems *the way*.

The minister made his nephew *secretary*. The master made the boy *sit up*.

The spots on the sun appeared *larger*.

The commons chose Lenthall *speaker*.

He looks *astonished*. She looks a *duchess*.

They named the boy *George*. The boy was named *George*.

- (c) His arrogance ill became him.
 He thought before he answered.
 What is is, and what will be will be.
 The boys made a disturbance.
 Small-pox has appeared.
 Choose your career while you are a boy.
 The Speaker named the disorderly member.

3. Blow the fire. The wind rattled the shutters, shook the floor, and cracked the glass.—The thundery weather has turned the milk. Turn the handle.—The sea air spoils the clothes.—You will improve your wine by keeping it.—Please open the door.—His exploits extended his fame.—A thought has struck me. The ball struck the umpire on the head.

4. The wind makes the door keep on banging.—Butter will keep fresh in ice.—The pin ran into my finger. The boys ran a race.—The logs rolled down the hill.—The bell rang. Their shouts are still ringing in our ears.—The glass fell on the pavement and smashed to pieces.—Agriculture does not pay in England. Corn grows well in these latitudes.

5. (a) *Transitive use.*

He survived his brothers.
 I ran the boat up the bank.
 He is swimming his horse across
 the river.
 We must walk the patient up and
 down the room.

(b) *Intransitive use.*

He survived a few hours.
 I ran a race.
 He is swimming a mile.
 We must walk all the way.

CHAPTER XII. P. 67.

1. My dog was shot by Jones. He was sued for damages by me. A capital speech was made by my counsel. The sum of two pounds as compensation was awarded me by the jury. The money could not be paid by the defendant, so nothing was gained by me from the action. Jones was made a bankrupt by us, but no good was done to me by that.

2. (a) The debt is forgiven *you* by me.

A peerage was refused *him* by them, but a baronetcy was offered *him*.

The appointment was offered *me* by him.

His bill must be paid *him* by you.

His verses were shown *the head-master* by the boy.

The Indirect Objects are in italics. See p. 59, § 86.

- (b) You are forgiven the debt by me.

He was refused a peerage by them, but was offered a baronetcy.

I was offered the appointment by him.

He must be paid his bill by you.

The head-master was shown his verses by the boy.

3. *He will have been travelling*, act. indic. perf. continuous, sing. 3rd. *Has risen*, act. indic. pres. perf. sing. 3rd. *Is rising*, act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 3rd. *Will have overflowed*, act. indic. fut. perf. sing. 3rd. *Tell*, act. indic. or subj. pres. indef. plur. 2nd. *Says*, act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 3rd. **Knew*, act. indic. past indef. sing. 3rd. *Protect*, act. subj. pres. sing. 3rd. *Were arrested*, pass. indic. past indef. plur. 3rd. *Have been convicted*, pass. indic. pres. perf. plur. 3rd. *Will be passed*, pass. indic. fut. indef. sing. 3rd. *I am sending*, act. indic. pres. imperf. sing. 1st. *We shall be going*, act. indic. fut. imperf. plur. 1st. *Treats*, act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 3rd. *I were*, act. subj. past, sing. 1st. *He found*, act. indic. past indef. sing. 3rd. *Had been lost*, pass. indic. past perf. (or pluperf.) sing. 3rd. *You call*, act. indic. pres. indef. plur. 2nd. *I shall be playing*, act. indic. fut. imperf. sing. 1st. *You will find*, act. indic. fut. indef. plur. 2nd. *I know*, act. indic. pres. indef. sing. 1st. *I was learning*, act. indic. past imperf. sing. 1st. *Was paid*, pass. indic. past indef. sing. 3rd.

4. The first three sentences are correct. In the fourth for *has laid* say *has lain*. The fifth is right. In the sixth for *lay* say *lie*. For *overflowed* say *overflowed*. For *ate* say *eaten*. The next is right: *be* is present subjunctive, expressing doubt: *is* would also be right, meaning 'If it is so, as you assure me is the fact.' For *blowed* say *blown*. The next is right. For *forsook* say *forsaken*. In the next *awoke* is right, but *rang* and *began* should be *rung* and *begun*, and *chided* should be *chid*.

5. Been, hoped, split, sought, proffered, preferred, sewn *or* sewed, sown *or* sowed, tied, frozen.

6. Flee, fly, fling, bring, lade, show, put, wear, creep, shoot, espy, strew, tread, clothe, choose.

CHAPTER XIII. P. 75.

1. *In running*, Gerund. *Of fishing*, Gerund. *Acting, talking*, Gerunds. *Throwing*, Participle. *Riding*, Gerund. *The bowling*, Verbal Noun. *In bowling*, Gerund. *Bowling (he, &c.)*, Participle. *Bowling (shooters, &c.)*, Gerund. *Living*, Gerund, *by writing*, Gerund. *The writing*, Verbal Noun, *of earning*, Gerund, *living*, Noun. *Writing*, Gerund. *In writing*, Gerund. *(Him) writing*, Participle. *The writing*, Verbal Noun.

2. 'Running footman,' Participle (*i.e.* a footman *who runs*), or Gerund (*i.e.* a footman *for running*). 'Running account,' Participle.

'Writing-table,' Gerund. 'Smoking-room,' Gerund. 'Smoking flax,' Participle. 'Acting manager,' Participle. 'Frying-pan,' Gerund. 'Crossing-sweeper,' Gerund (*i.e.* sweeper of crossing). 'Freezing reception,' Participle. 'Freezing mixture,' Gerund (*i.e.* mixture for freezing things). 'Eating-house,' Gerund. 'Managing director,' Participle (*who manages*), or Gerund (*for managing*). 'Dissolving view,' Participle. 'Laughing jackass,' Participle. 'Magnifying-glass,' Gerund.

3. Cleft or cleaved, melted, drunk, sunk, roasted.

Cloven hoof, *molten* metal, *drunken* man, *sunken* ship, *roast* meat.

CHAPTER XIV. P. 79.

1. Adverbs of Time, *continually*, *weekly*; Place, *there*; Degree, *nearly*, *quite*; Manner, *weakly*; Certainty, *perhaps*; Consequence, *therefore*.

2. (1) Finely, ably, merrily, holily: (2) homewards, headlong, once *and* only, daily, ashore.

3. 'Only Brown' means Brown alone: Brown and nobody else. 'Brown *only* passed' means that Brown did nothing more than pass: he did not obtain a prize or honours. 'Brown passed *only* in French' means that he passed in no subject besides French.

4. *Adverbs.*

Please to walk *up*.

He came *in*.

The matter can stand *over*.

This was stated *above*.

He came shortly *after*.

I am always moving *about*.

You never said so *before*.

Do you expect to get *through*?

Put this in *between*.

Prepositions.

Shall we walk *up* the hill?

He is *in* debt.

Jump *over* the hedge.

He is *above* me in class.

He came *after* me.

Go *about* your business.

Go in *before* me.

Pass *through* the gate.

This is *between* you and me.

5. He is fond *of* sport. Your case is different *from* mine. The delay will be inconvenient *to* (or *for*) me. This candidate is worthy *of* distinction. Are you dependent *on* his support? I am independent *of* anyone's support. He was angry *with* me: he was angry *at* my joke.

6. I acquit you *of* dishonesty. After conferring *with* the minister *about* the treaty, the king conferred *upon* him the order of the garter. I differ *from* you on this point. The butler waited *on* us *at* table: we were kept waiting *for* the soup. Resolve *to* do this: at any rate resolve *on* making the attempt. I sympathize *with* you *in* your loss. Shall we protest *against* his conduct?

CHAPTER XV. P. 84.

1. *But*, 1. Preposition (*except*). 2. Conjunction. 3. Adverb (*only*). *In*, 1. Adv., 2. Prep., 3. Adv. *After*, 1. Conj., 2. Prep., 3. Adv. *For*, 1. Prep., 2. Conj.

2. *Whether* you believe it *or* not, the story is true. I *neither* said *so* *nor* thought so. I want *neither* this *nor* that. I am not *so* sure about this *as* you are. He is not *so* silly *as* you think. He lay in bed *so* long *that* he missed his train.

3. 1. Adverbial: 'We must go below *presently*.' 2. Noun: 'I don't know *the time*.' 3. Adjectival: 'The *exact* hour varies.' 4. Adjectival: 'The *successful* boy.' 5. Noun: 'He asked *a question*.' 6. Noun: 'I thought *this*.' 7. Adjectival: 'The *former* evil.' 8. Adjectival: 'The *precise* spot.' 9. Noun: 'I see *the place*.' 10. Adverbial: 'He broke his leg *there*.' 11. Adverbial: 'I will *perhaps* come.'

CHAPTER XVI. P. 89.

1. Lamb-*kin*, diminutive; peace-*ful*, possessing a quality in a high degree; bright-*en*, causative; maid-*en*, diminutive; joy-*ous*, possessing a quality in a high degree; stream-*let*, diminutive; cold-*ish*, possessing a quality in a low degree; dark-*ness*, state or quality; read-*er*, agent; spin-*ster*, feminine.

2. *Contra*-, 'against,' controvert, contravene; *dis*-, 'not,' disease, displease; *sus*- (*sub*-), 'under,' sustain, support; *con*-, 'with,' conduct, consonant; *sub*-, 'under,' subterranean, subdivision; *fore*-, 'before,' foretell, foresee; *anti*-, 'against,' antipodes, antipathy; *ante*-, 'before,' antediluvian, antechamber; *un*-, 'not,' unlike, unjust; *super*-, 'above,' superlative, superfine.

3. Puri-*fy*, crystal-l-*ize*, black-*en*, clean-*se*, assassin-*ate*, chat-t-*er*, spark-*le*.

4. Im-*proper*, *dis*-similar, *ir*-reverent, *non*-sense, *un*-holy, *in*-audible, *un*-fortunate.

5. *Un*-just, 'not just,' just-*fy*, 'to make just'; faith-*ful*, 'trusty,' faith-*less*, 'not keeping faith,' 'untrustworthy'; *un*-friend-*ly*, 'not friendly,' friend-*ship*, 'the friendly condition,' friend-*less*, 'without friends,' be-*friend*, 'to act as a friend to another'; *un*-wise, 'not wise,' wis-*dom*, 'the quality of being wise'; hard-*ship*, 'hard treatment,' hard-*ness*, 'the quality of being hard,' hard-*y*, 'hard to endure labour,' hard-*ly*, 'in a hard way,' 'with difficulty'; joy-*ful*, 'possessing the quality of joy in abundance,' joy-*less*, 'not possessing the quality of joy'; solidi-*ty*, 'the quality of being solid,' solid-i-*fy*, 'to make solid'; *dis*-honour, 'to deprive of honour,' *dis*-honour-*able*, 'not having the quality of honour';

un-man, 'to deprive of manly qualities,' *man-ly*, 'possessing manly qualities,' *man-hood*, 'the qualities of a man,' *manni-kin*, 'a little man'; *wood-en*, 'made of wood,' *wood-y*, 'having woods.'

6. *Circum-*, 'round,' circumference, circumscribe; *per-*, 'through,' perform, perhaps; *un-*, 'not,' unhappy, unfamiliar; *mis-*, 'badly,' misdeed, mishap; *ante-*, 'before,' antecedent, antediluvian; *anti-*, 'against,' antagonist, antipathy; *-tude*, 'quality,' fortitude, altitude; *-fy*, 'to make,' fortify, glorify; *-ion*, 'state, quality,' ambition, emotion; *-dom*, 'state, quality,' freedom, wisdom.

7. *Ab-*breviate, *ac-*cede, *ag-*gressor, *al-*lude, *an-*nounce, *ap-*pear, *as-*sent, *at-*tend.

*Il-*lusion, *im-*pel, *ir-*regular, *en-*dure.

*Oc-*cur, *of-*fend, *op-*pose, *os-*tensive, *o-*mit.

CHAPTER XVII. P. 103.

1—5. These sentences contain participial phrases which are not absolute though they were meant to be so. See p. 91, § 130. They may be connected in various ways.

1. 'Observing the house on fire, I (*or* they) sent for the engines.'
2. 'The day being fine, I wore no overcoat.'
3. 'When you stand on the bridge, the view is magnificent.'
4. 'Cheered by their approval, he made rapid progress.'
5. 'Sitting at the open window, he took a chill which settled on his lungs.'

6. 'You ought not to use arguments of *this* kind.' See p. 94, § 137.

For 7—10 and 12 see p. 94, § 138.

7. 'I hear that each of the policemen *was* injured.'

8. 'Each of the combatants *thinks himself* right.'

9. '*Is* either of these statements true?'

10. 'Every one of the houses *was* flooded.'

11. 'None but the brave *deserves* the fair.' *None* is *no one* in its origin and so would take a singular verb. But it came to be used with the meaning *not any* and in this sense took a plural verb. At the present day the plural construction with *none* is more usual than the singular.

12. '*Each* of the two essays *is* good, but yours is the *better*.' *Either* means '*one* of two.' See p. 94, § 139 (1), for error in comparison.

13. 'Of all constitutions, the English most nearly approaches perfection.' For *all other* see p. 95, § 139 (4). If we interpret the word strictly, *perfect* does not admit of degrees of comparison: see p. 42, § 58 (i).

14. 'Iron is more useful than any *other* metal.' See p. 94, § 139 (3).

15. 'The population of Glasgow is greater than *that of* Edinburgh.' See p. 95, § 139 (5).

For 16—18 see p. 95, § 140.

16. 'He won renown in the Old World and *the* New.'

17. 'I saw a black and *a* white man arm in arm.'

18. 'The chairman and *the* secretary sat opposite each other.'

19. 'He walks just *as* a duck waddles.' See p. 95, § 141.

20. 'Nobody writes quite *as* you do.' *Ibid.*

21. 'I am one of those who *are* disgusted at his conduct.' The antecedent to *who* is *those*. See p. 97, § 145 (1).

22. 'This is one of the bedrooms that *have* a fire-place.' The antecedent to *that* is *bedrooms*. *Ibid.*

23. '*Whom* is that parcel for?' or 'For *whom* is that parcel?' The preposition *for* requires the objective case.

24. '*Who* do people say that he is?' See p. 97, § 147 (3).

25. '*Who* they were, I must not disclose.' In Example 24 *is* requires the pronoun *who* to be in the same case as the pronoun *he*: in this Example *were* requires *who* to be in the same case as *they*.

26. 'I can't think *whom* he meant.' The transitive verb *meant* requires the objective case: e.g. 'You meant *him*,' not *he*. See p. 97, § 147 (1).

Examples 27—31 contain instances of false concord between the verb and its subject, arising in each case from *attraction*, i.e. the influence of a noun, of different number from that of the subject, just in front of the verb.

27. 'Nothing but novels and plays *interests* him.' The subject is *nothing*, not *novels* and *plays*.

28. 'The beauties of the landscape *charm* the tourist.'

29. 'The range of his accomplishments *surprises* me.'

30. 'Not a line of your verses *is* written correctly.'

31. 'Variety in one's amusements *is* desirable.'

32. 'The jury *were* unanimous in *their* opinion,' or 'The jury *was* unanimous in *its* opinion.' Either construction is legitimate, but we

must preserve throughout the same sentence whichever we adopt. See p. 98, § 148 (1).

33. '*The Newcomes was* written by Thackeray.' See p. 98, § 148 (2).

34. 'The captain with the other officers *was* drowned' (see p. 98, § 148, 4), or 'The captain *and* the other officers were drowned.'

35. 'The building, in addition to its contents, *was* destroyed' (*Ibid.*), or 'The building *and* its contents *were* destroyed.' As *with* and *to* ('in addition *to*') are prepositions, the nouns *officers* and *contents* are in the objective case: thus they cannot form any part of the subject of the verb.

36. 'They could not guess where I or my brother *was*.' See p. 99, first paragraph.

37. 'Our success or our failure generally *depends* on ourselves.' See p. 98, § 148 (5).

38. 'Will you let my brother and *me* go for a walk?' The verb *let* is transitive, and is followed by a noun in the objective case.

39. 'I want *only* a few shillings to make up the amount.' See p. 102, § 154.

40. 'He will be *much* (or *greatly*, or *very much*) annoyed by (or *at*) your conduct.' See p. 102, § 155.

41. 'They are worse off than *we*.' See p. 103, § 156.

42. 'He is as strong *as* I *am*, or even stronger.' See p. 103, § 157.

43. 'No one plays more skilfully *than* he or as successfully.' *Ibid.*

44. 'Neither his happiness *nor* his misery *was* deserved.' See p. 103, § 159. *Nor* and *or* are disjunctive: hence if the subjects are singular the verb must be singular. See p. 98, § 148 (5).

45. 'Everybody knows the reason except *him*.' *Except* is a preposition.

46. 'There is nobody that saw it done but you and *me*.' Here *but* is a preposition, meaning 'except.'

47. 'Let this be a secret between you and *me*.' *Between* is a preposition.

48. 'This case is entirely different *from* that.' Our idiom requires *from* after the adjective *different*.

49. 'I was there as well as *he*.' The conjunction *as* is followed by the pronoun *he* in the same case as that of the corresponding pronoun *I* which preceded it.

50. 'Your cousin is not so clever as *she*.' The error in these two sentences is obvious if we complete the ellipsis in each Example: 'I was there as well as *he was there*': 'Your cousin is not so clever as *she is clever*.'

NOTES ON PASSAGES FOR ANALYSIS. P. 116.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Absol.</i>	Absolute	<i>Interj.</i>	Interjection
<i>a. a.'s</i>	Adjunct, Adjuncts	<i>Interrog.</i>	Interrogative
<i>Adjl.</i>	Adjectival	<i>Obj.</i>	Object
<i>Advl.</i>	Adverbial	<i>Phr.</i>	Phrase
<i>Appos.</i>	Apposition	<i>Pred.</i>	Predicate
<i>Cl.</i>	Clause	<i>Predn.</i>	Predication
<i>Compl.</i>	Complement	<i>Prin.</i>	Principal
<i>Dir. Obj.</i>	Direct Object	<i>Subj.</i>	Subject
<i>Incompl.</i>	Incomplete	<i>Subord.</i>	Subordinate
<i>Ind. Obj.</i>	Indirect Object	<i>Voc.</i>	Vocative

1. Simple. *Pred.* 'make,' here a *verb of incompl. predn.* 'fine,' *compl. of pred.* (Feathers do not make birds: they make birds fine.)

2. Simple.

3. Simple: 'of sins,' *a. of obj.* 'multitude.'

4. Complex. 'Who live in glass houses,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'people.'

5. Simple. Take together the words 'can serve' as *Pred.*

6. Simple. *Subj.* 'destiny,' *a. of Subj.* 'of nations.'

7. Compound. (1) 'Good words cost nothing,' (2) 'Good words are worth much.' 'Nothing' and 'much' are *advl. a.'s of preds.* 'cost' and 'are worth' respectively.

8. Compound. Supply in second Cl. 'We have.' 'Not' is *advl. a. of pred.*

9. Simple. Supply *subj.* 'you.'

10. Simple: 'with rags,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'shall clothe.'

11. Simple. *Pred.* 'can change.'

12. Simple.

13. Compound. (1) 'We are what shadows': *Pred.* 'are shadows,' formed of *verb of incompl. predn.* 'are,' *compl.* 'shadows': *adjl. a. of* 'shadows,' 'what.' In (2) 'what shadows' is *obj.*

14. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'He doeth much' (*obj.* 'much'). *Subord. Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'he,' 'That doeth a thing well.'

15. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'The tug of war was then,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'was,' 'When Greek joined Greek.'

16. Complex. *Adjl. Cl.* 'That loveth another,' *limiting* 'He' in *Prin. Cl.* 'He hath fulfilled the law.'

17. The parts of an Interrog. Sentence have the same relations as those of the answer: 'Who knows not?' 'He knows not.' *Subj.* 'Who,' *pred.* 'knows,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'not,' *Noun Cl. obj. of pred.* 'That Truth is strong.' Omit conjunction *that* from analysis of subord. Noun Cl.

18. Simple. Omit interj. 'O' and noun in voc. case 'my countrymen': 'what,' *adjl. a. of subj.* 'fall.'

19. Complex. 'As we advance in life,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'learn.'

20. Complex. 'If the sky fall,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'shall catch.' Analysis of subord. cl. *Subj.* 'sky,' *pred.* 'fall.' Omit conjunction 'if.'

21. Complex: 'whom truth and wisdom lead,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'they.' This *Adjl. Clause* may be regarded as itself Compound: (1) 'whom truth leads,' (2) 'whom wisdom leads.' Or 'truth and wisdom' may be taken jointly as a compound subject. Analysis of subord. cl. *Subj.* 'Truth and wisdom,' *pred.* 'lead,' *obj.* 'whom.'

22. Two Simple Sentences: though separated only by a colon they are not connected by a conjunction. 'Many times' and 'before their deaths,' *advl. a.'s of* 'die.' 'Never but once,' *i.e.* 'never except once' and 'of death,' *advl. a.'s of* 'taste.'

23. Complex: 'where the brook is deep,' *Advl. Cl. a. of* 'runs': 'smooth' is also *Advl. a. of* 'runs.'

24. Complex: 'whom it does not convert,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'those.'

25. Compound and Complex. 'Ignorance believes [*it is right*]:' 'it is right,' *Noun Cl. Obj. of* 'believes.'

26. Complex: 'if two of them are dead,' *Advl. Cl. a. of* 'may keep.' 'Of them,' *a. of Subj.* 'two.'

27. Two Complex Sentences, the *Subord. Adjl. Clauses* 'who always drink,' 'who never think,' *limiting* 'they.'

28. Complex: 'that treadeth out the corn,' *Adjl. Cl. a. of obj.* 'ox.'

29. Contains a Simple Sentence in first couplet: 'rich with the spoils of Time' is an *Adjl. Phrase a. of obj.* 'page.' The second couplet contains a Compound Sentence.

30. Complex: 'as morning shows the day,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'shows.'

31. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'You,' *subj.*, 'let,' *pred.*, 'him,' *indir. obj.*, 'set down only what he knows,' *dir. obj.*, 'if a man write a book,' *subord. advl. cl. a. of* 'let.' *Subord. Noun Cl. (obj. of* 'set down'), 'only what he knows': *subj.* 'he,' *pred.* 'knows,' *obj.* 'what,' *adjl. a. of obj.* 'only.'

32. Complex: 'who do not need one,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'those.' 'Only,' *adjl. a. of* 'those.'

33. Complex: 'while the sun shines,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'make.' In *Prin. Cl.* supply *subj.* 'you.'

34. Two Simple Sentences. Supply *subj.* 'you' with 'be.' 'It is madness to defer,' *Provisional subj.* 'it,' *Real subj.* 'to defer' (or, *Subj.* 'it,' *Enlargement of subj.* 'to defer'): *compl.* 'madness' *of incompl. predicate* 'is.'

35. Complex: 'which they do not themselves understand,' *subord. adjl. cl. limiting* 'things.' We may take 'great and wise things' as a compound object of 'utter,' or may regard the Principal Clause as itself Compound. (1) 'Poets utter great things,' (2) 'Poets utter wise things.'

36. Compound. For 'make' as incomplete predicate see Example 1. The *pred.* in the second clause is 'make more bitter.'

37. Two Simple Sentences. Supply 'Thou' with 'pin.' 'Of thine own' is *Adjl. a. of* 'eyes.'

38. Omit 'Dr Fell.' Simple Sentence, 'I do not love thee.' Complex: *Prin. Cl.* 'I cannot tell the reason.' *Subord. Noun Cl. in Apposition with* 'reason,' 'Why I do not love thee.' In the *Noun Cl.* 'why' is *Advl. a. of pred.* 'do love.'

39. Simple. 'How,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'doth improve.'

40. Two Compound Sentences: (1) 'Give every man (*indir. obj.*) thine ear' (*dir. obj.*): (2) 'Give few (men) thy voice.' (1) 'Take each man's (*a. of obj.*) censure': (2) 'Reserve thy judgment.' Supply in each instance *subj.* 'Thou.'

41. A Complex and a Simple Sentence. 'That (*obj.*) men (*subj.*) do,' *subord. adjl. cl. limiting* 'evil.'

42. Complex: *Prin. Cl.* 'Extreme gusts will blow out fire and all' (*compound obj.*), *advl. a.'s of pred.* 'yet,' and the *Advl. Cl.* 'though little fire grows great with little wind.' 'Great,' *compl. of pred.* 'grows.'

43. Complex: (1) 'that has entered once into the breast,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'care': (2) 'ere it rest,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'will have': 'it,' *subj.*, 'rest,' *pred.*, 'ere,' *advl. a. of pred.* ('Rest' is the present subjunctive.)

44. Two Simple Sentences and a Complex Sentence. 'But,' *i.e.* 'however,' *advl. a. of pred. in Prin. Cl.* 'The very wind may dash us on the shelves.' *Subord. Clauses*, (1) 'if the pilot slumber at the helm,' *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'may dash': (2) 'that wafts us towards the ports,' *Adjl. Cl. a. of subj.* 'wind.'

45. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'To know that (*subj.*) is (*verb of incompl. predn.*) the prime wisdom' (*complement*): 'Which before us lies in daily life,' *Subord. Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'that.'

46. Complex. *Subord. Clauses*, (1) 'when you do take the prop,' *Advl. a. of pred.* 'take': (2) 'that doth sustain my house,' *Adjl. a. of obj.* 'prop.'

47. Complex. Omit interj. 'O.' *Prin. Cl.* 'We weave web,' *adjuncts of obj.* 'what,' 'a,' 'tangled.' *Subord. Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'when first we practise to deceive': *subj.* 'we,' *pred.* 'practise,' *advl. a.'s of pred.* 'when,' 'first,' *obj.* 'to deceive.'

48. Compound and Complex. (1) 'They gazed still.' (2) 'The wonder [that one small head could carry all he knew, *Noun Cl. in Apposition with subject* 'wonder'] grew.' The *Noun Cl.* contains a *Subord. Adjl. Cl.* 'he knew,' *i.e.* 'which he knew,' *adjl. a. of* 'all': 'he,' *subj.*, 'knew,' *pred.*, 'which,' *obj.*

49. A Simple and a Complex Sentence. 'What,' *subj.* 'is,' *verb of incompl. predn.* 'in a name,' *advl. a. of pred.* Complex: 'That' *subj.* ['which we call a rose,' *Adjl. Cl. a. of Subj.*], 'would smell' *pred.*, 'as sweet' *advl. a. of pred.*, 'by any other name,' *i.e.* 'called otherwise,' *adjl. a. of subj.* Analysis of *Subord. Cl.*: 'We' *subj.*, 'call' *incompl. pred.*, 'a rose' *objective complement of pred.*, 'which' *object*.

50. Complex. *Provisional subj.* 'It,' *Real subj.* 'To have a thankless child' (see Example 34), 'is sharper,' *pred.*, 'how (much)' *advl. a. of complement of pred.*, 'than a serpent's tooth is sharp' *Advl. Cl., a. of pred.* Analysis of *Subord. Cl.* (omit 'than'): *Subj.* 'tooth,' *pred.* 'is sharp.'

51. Compound: (1) 'He drew each change, &c.' (2) 'He exhausted worlds.' (3) 'He imagined new (worlds) then.'

52. Compound.

53. Complex. *Pred.* 'could unfold,' *Subord. Adjl. Cl. limiting object* 'tale,' 'whose...soul.'

54. Complex. Omit interj. 'oh.' 'Maid of Athens' may also be omitted, or may be inserted as appositional adjunct of *subj.* 'you': *indir. obj.* 'me,' *dir. obj.* 'heart.' *Subord. Cl.* 'ere we part,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'give.'

55. Two Simple Sentences. 'How far,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'throws.'

56. Compound and Complex. 'Condemned with life to part,' *Adjl. phr. limiting* 'wretch.' 'That rends the heart,' *Subord. Cl. Adjl. a. of* 'pang.' 'Rise,' *i.e.* 'to rise,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'bids' (the infinitive denoting purpose).

57. Two Complex Sentences. (1) *Prin. Cl.* 'I hear a voice,' *Subord. Adjl. Clauses limiting obj.* 'voice,' (i) 'Which you cannot hear,' *i.e.* 'You,' *subj.*, 'cannot hear,' *pred.*, 'which,' *obj.*, (ii) 'Which says [I must not stay],' 'which,' *subj.*, 'says,' *pred.*, 'I must not stay,' *Subord. Noun Cl. obj.* ('I,' *subj.*, 'must stay,' *pred.*, 'not,' *advl. a. of pred.*). Similarly (2) *Prin. Cl.* 'I see a hand,' *Subord. Clauses limiting* 'hand,' (i) 'which (*obj.*) you cannot see,' (ii) 'which (*subj.*) beckons me away.' . .

58. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'The land fares ill'; *Adjuncts of* 'land,' *Adjl. Phrase*, 'to hastening ills a prey' and *Subord. Adjl. Clauses*, (1) 'Where' (*i.e.* 'in which') 'wealth accumulates,' (2) 'Where' (*i.e.* 'in which') 'men decay.'

59. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'The part is small.' 'How,' *advl. a. of compl.* 'small' of *incompl. pred.* 'is,' *Adjl. a.'s of subj.* 'part,' 'of all [that human hearts endure,' *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'all'] and *Subord. Clauses—*

'laws } { can cause }
'kings } { can cure } which.'

60. Complex. *Subord. Clauses—*

'who loveth well' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ man} \\ 2. \text{ bird} \\ 3. \text{ beast} \end{array} \right.$

which are *Adjl. a.'s of* 'He,' *subj. of Prin. Cl.*

61. Compound and Complex.

'The sons of honour' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ follow} \\ 2. \text{ obey} \end{array} \right.$ 'if honour,' &c.

Advl. a.'s of each pred. (i) 'If honour calls,' and of *pred.* 'follow,' (ii) 'Where'er she points the way.' 'Where'er,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'points.'

62. Complex. *Prin. Cl.* 'Woe does sit,' *Advl. a.'s of pred.* 'the heavier' (*i.e.* 'in the more heavy manner'), and *Advl. Cl.* 'where it perceives [it is but faintly borne]' *Noun Cl. obj. of* 'perceives': 'but faintly,' *advl. a. of* 'is borne.'

63. A Simple and a Complex Sentence. 'With the sun and moon,' *advl. a. of pred.* 'For ever blessing those,' *Adjl. Phr. adjunct of subj.* 'they.' 'That look on them,' *Subord. Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'those.'

64. Two Complex Sentences. In (1) 'when soft voices die' is an *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'vibrates.' In (2) 'when sweet violets sicken' is an *Advl. Cl. a. of pred.* 'live.' 'They quicken' is an *Adjl. Cl. limiting* 'sense,' the relative being omitted: in full thus: 'which they quicken,' *subj.* 'they,' *pred.* 'quicken,' *obj.* 'which.'

65. Treat this passage as containing two Simple Sentences: 'and' is redundant as it does not really join the two sentences, the first sentence being declaratory and the second sentence interrogative. 'Reader' may be omitted, or inserted as an *appositional adjunct of subj.* 'you.' *Advl. a.'s of* 'have come,' *pred.*, 'now,' 'to the end.' In the second sentence 'how,' 'by the way' are *Advl. a.'s of pred.* 'have fared.'

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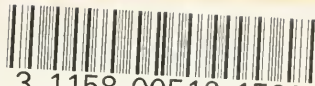


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